NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM 10 năm SP 2002 2012

NS. HỒNG ÂN
www.nhasachhongan.com.vn
Email: baolongco_ha@vnn.vn
18D Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai - Q.1 - TP.HCM
ĐT: 38246706 - 08083021 - 39107095 • Fax: 08083017
Điểm đến của tri thức

Phát hành tại:

***Chi nhánh nhà sách* HỒNG ÂN**
158 Tỉnh lộ 8 - TT Củ Chi - TP.HCM * ĐT: (08) 3823453
94 Xô Viết Nghệ Tĩnh - Ninh Kiều - Cần Thơ *ĐT: (0710) 3818891
15 Lê Thái Tổ - Vĩnh Long * ĐT: 0907845219
66 Lý Thái Tổ - TX. Quảng Trị

CTI SÁCH TBTH HÀ NỘI
45B Lý Thường Kiệt - Hoàn Kiếm - Hà Nội * ĐT: (04) 38257890

***Nhà sách* TIẾN THỌ**
828 Đường Láng - Hà Nội * ĐT: (04) 35575335

CTI SÁCH TBTH NAM CƯỜNG
29 & 31 Phan Bội Châu - Hải Phòng * ĐT: (031) 3839599

***Nhà sách* LAM CHÂU**
129 Phan Chu Trinh - Đà Nẵng * ĐT: 0511) 3821317

***Nhà sách* PHƯƠNG**
04 Lý Thái Tổ - Đà Nẵng * ĐT: (0511) 3823421

***Nhà sách* NHÃ TRANG**
124 ĐL Hùng Vương - Ba Ngòi - Cam Ranh * ĐT: (058) 3854496

***Nhà sách* VIỆT LÝ**
25 Lê Lợi - Thanh Hóa * ĐT: (037) 3857099

***Nhà sách* YẾN CÔNG**
259 Lê Duẩn - Nghệ An * ĐT: (038) 3554777

***Nhà sách* MINH TRÍ**
278 Lê Hồng Phong - Quy Nhơn *ĐT: (056) 3823453

Để xác định sách chính phẩm, chúng tôi in chìm ở bìa 1 và 4 chữ: "NS. HỒNG ÂN"

935092743936

Giá: 145.000đ

BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI
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Tiếng Anh 11

SP NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

LẦN XVI – NĂM 2010

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. p**o**stcard B. p**o**stpone C. p**o**st office D. p**o**st-graduate
2. A. massa**ge** B. gara**ge** C. colla**ge** D. messa**ge**
3. A. preferen**tial** B. celes**tial** C. presiden**tial** D. essen**tial**
4. A. acceler**ate** B. inn**ate** C. duplic**ate** D. obstin**ate**
5. A. cantalou**pe** B. catastroph**e** C. recip**e** D. apostroph**e**

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

6. A. arithmetic B. lunatic C. allergic D. magnetic
7. A. contributory B. instrumental C. argumentative D. understand
8. A. mausoleum B. manufacture C. manifesto D. architecture
9. A. guitar B. innocent C. horizon D. tycoon
10. A. parameter B. carpenter C. paralysis D. flamingo

B. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.(10 points)

Traditionally in America, helping the poor was a matter for private charities or local government. Arriving immigrants depended mainly on predecessors from their homeland to help them start a new life. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several European nations **instituted** public-welfare programs. But such a movement was slow to take hold in the United States because the rapid pace of industrialization and the ready availability of farmland seemed to confirm the belief that anyone who was willing to work could find a job.

Most of the programs started during the Depression era were temporary relief measures, but one of the programs - Social Security - has become an American institution. Paid for by the reduction from the paychecks of working people, Social Security ensures that retired persons receive a modest monthly income and also provides unemployment insurance, disability insurance, and other assistance to those who need it. Social Security payments to retired persons can start at age 62, but many wait until age 65, when the payments are slightly higher. Recently, there has been concern that the Social Security fund may not have enough money to fulfill its obligations in the 21st century, when the population of elderly Americans is expected to increase dramatically. Policy makers have proposed various ways to make up the anticipated deficit, but a long-term solution is still being debated.

In the years since Roosevelt, other American presidents have established assistance programs. These include Medical and Medicare; food stamps, certificates that people can use to purchase food; and public housing which is built at federal expense and made available to persons with low incomes.

Needy Americans can also turn to sources other than government for help. A broad spectrum of private charities and voluntary organization is available. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons. It is estimated that almost 50 percent of Americans over age 18 do volunteer work, and nearly 75 percent of U.S. households contribute money to charity.

11. New immigrants to the U.S could seek help from ______
A. the U.S. government agencies B. volunteer organizations
C. the people who came earlier D. only charity organizations

12. Public-welfare programs were unable to take firm root in the U.S. due to the fast growth of _____
A. population B. urbanization C. modernization D. industrialization

*13. The word '**instituted**' in the first paragraph mostly means ______*
A. enforced B. introduced C. carried out D. studied

14. The Social Security program has become possible thanks to _____
A. people's willingness to work B. enforcement laws
C. deduction from wages D. donations from companies

15. Most of the public assistance programs _____ after the severe economic crisis.
A. did not become institutionalized B. did not work in institutions
C. were introduced into institutions D. functioned fruitfully in institutions

16. That Social Security payments will be a burden comes from the concern that ______
A. the program discourages working people
B. younger people do not want to work
C. elderly people ask for more money
D. the number of elderly people is growing

17. Persons with low incomes can access public housing through _______
A. state spending B. federal expenditure
C. low rents D. donations

18. Americans with low incomes can seek help from _______
A. government agencies B. federal government
C. non-government agencies D. state government

19. Public assistance has become more and more popular due to ________
A. people's growing commitment to charity
B. taxpayers' increasing commitment pay
C. young people's volunteerism
D. volunteer organizations

20. *The passage mainly discussed* ________

A. immigration into America
B. public assistance in America
C. funding agencies in America
D. ways of fund-raising in America

PASSAGE 2: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Sigmund Freud was not a literary theorist. However, he did contribute to critical theory through both his theories and his use of art to show that the application of psychology can extend to the highest forms of cultures. Freud was always interested in literature, and he drew some of the best illustrations of his theories from classic poems and plays.

Freud saw the unconscious as the **impetus** of both cultural and psychic activity. Therefore, the same principles operated in **both**, and that the same mechanisms – such as displacement and symbolization – applied. While Freud was not the first to note the importance of the unconscious mind, he was the first to attempt a coherent theory of its operation and function. He argued that the unconscious operates according to universal law, and is crucial to all aspects of mental life that involve fantasy, or diversion from reality. From this point of view, it is natural to apply Freudian principles to imaginative literature. Writers transform individual, unconscious fantasy into universal art - a kind of **formal fantasy** halfway between a reality that denies wishes and a world of imagination in which every wish is granted.

In focusing on the unconscious origins for literature, Freud was in a sense reviving the traditional idea of divine inspiration. [1] Philosophers and art theorists have often turned to such a theory of the imagination to explain **multiple meanings, repetition**, and any apparent disorder in art. Similarly, psychoanalysis uses the theory of the unconscious to explain examples of "disorder' in consciousness, such as dreams.

[2] This analogy allowed Freud to suggest that fantasies called art could be interpreted in the same way as dreams. Writers, as Freud noted, have always seen great significance in dreams. In his view, portrayals of dreams in works of literature supported his own theories about **their** structures, mechanisms, and interpretation. For example, the mechanisms of displacement and symbolization obviously resemble the literary devices of metaphor and symbolism.[3]

Critics of Freud have objected that the non-logical processes of the unconscious do not resemble the conscious effort that results in work of literature. Freud would reply that while conscious thought is necessary to produce works of art, the creative sources of art remain in the conscious. In this view, conscious activity merely obscures what is truly important in art. What interested Freud were the deep unconscious structures literature shares with myth and religion, as well as with dreams. The apparent individuality of literature was not as significant as its ultimate universality. [4]

21. *Which of the following best states the main idea of the reading?*

A. The best way to understand the creation of literature is through Freud's theory of psychoanalysis.
B. Freud argued convincingly that both psychic phenomena and literature may be interpreted with reference to the unconscious.
C. Creating works of literature is very similar to dreaming.
D. Freud's theories explain why both dreams and literature contain various forms of disorder.

22. *According to the passage, which of the following is true of Freud?*

A. He was a literary theorist.
B. He has had an influence on literary theory.
C. He wrote several plays and poems that illustrate his theories.
D. He was the first to discover the unconscious.

23. *The word **impetus** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by*

A. source
B. opposite
C. form
D. reason

24. *The word **both** in paragraph 2 refers to*

A. displacement and symbolization
B. repression and the economy of psychic expenditure
C. cultural and psychic phenomena
D. principles and mechanisms

25. *The author uses the phrase **formal fantasy** in paragraph 2 in order to*

A. describe the nature of literature
B. describe the nature of the unconscious
C. give an example of diversion from reality
D. give an example of a Freudian principle

26. *Which is the best place for the following sentence?*

"And like dreams, literary works can have more than one interpretation."

A. [1]
B. [2]
C. [3]
D. [4]

27. *According to the passage, displacement in dreams is similar to*

A. symbolization
B. metaphor
C. symbolism
D. repression

28. *What possible objection to the passage's main idea does the author discuss in the last paragraph?*

A. Freud emphasized the unconscious, but writing results from conscious thought.
B. Freud claimed that art is created logically, but it really has unconscious origins.
C. Writers have never placed much significance on dreams.
D. Freud argued that literature is individual, but it is actually universal.

29. *The word **their** in paragraph 4 refers to*

A. writers
B. works
C. theories
D. dreams

30. *Why does the author mention **multiple meaning** and **repetition** in paragraph 3?*

A. To emphasize the non-rational nature of art
B. To give examples of "disorder" in art
C. To show the similarity between art and dreams
D. To give examples of divine inspiration

C. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points)

POST IN HISTORY

Although it may come as a surprise (31) _________ many people, postal services (32)_________ in some parts of the world for thousands of years. There is ample evidence that a postal service existed among the Assyrians and Babylonians. In China a regular postal service was established in the seventh century BC, and over the centuries attained such a high level of efficiency that some 2,000 years after its (33)_________ it won the admiration of travelers (34)_________ Marco Polo. Efficient and highly developed postal services were also established in the Persian and Roman empires. In ancient times, these services were mainly confined (35)_________ the use of representatives of the state; private citizens made use of slaves, merchants and the (36)_________ to send their messages and documents. In Medieval Europe, postal services were organized by emperors and by the papacy, (37)_________ private citizens continued to entrust their correspondence to various travelers. Later, around the 13th century, universities and towns came to have their own messengers. However, it was not until the 14th century (38) _________ merchants, the private citizens who had the greatest need for a speedy and regular exchange of correspondence, began to set (39)_________ regular courier services. The needs of business (40) _________ to the development of the postal service as we know it today.

31. A. to	B. for	C. with	D. among
32. A. had existed	B. would have existed	C. existed	D. have existed
33. A. introduction	B. institution	C. formation	D. occurrence
34. A. as	B. to	C. like	D. towards
35. A. into	B. to	C. in	D. with
36. A. such	B. like	C. likely	D. same
37. A. when	B. whereas	C. until	D. while
38. A. when	B. which	C. that	D. in which
39. A. up	B. out	C. off	D. in
40. A. resulted	B. came	C. brought	D. led

PART 2: WRITTEN TEST

A. VERB FORM / TENSE (10 points)

- She says she'd rather he (stay) ______(1)_______ home tomorrow as it (rain) ______(2)______ cats and dogs for the last couple of hours.
- No wonder he was sacked! He seems (fiddle) ___(3)___ the accounts for years.
- It is demanded that the conditions of safety (improve) _______(4)______
- I'd better (go) _______(5)_____ to the bank earlier.
- You (speed) ______(6)_______ then; otherwise, the policeman wouldn't have stopped you.
- He complained of (order) ______(7)______ to stay behind.

- He (always enter) ______(8)______ the room without knocking first.
- I'd sooner she (marry) _____(9)____ no one than (marry) ______ (10) ______ a fool like him.
- A team of experts (arrive) ________ (11) ______ in Venice to save it from increasing incidences of flooding. A controversial plan to construct a barrier with 70 gates, each weighing 300 tons, (give) ______ (12) _______ permission to go ahead. Once (construct) _______ (13) ______, this will be raised whenever a high tide threatens to cover the city.

Everyone has known for centuries that Venice (sink) ______ (14) ______ further into the mud, but floods are becoming a regular nuisance. Rising sea levels (erode/gradually) _______ (15) _______ the salt marshes and mud banks that stood between the city and the Adriatic. Winter storms cause higher waves, which (assault) _______ (16) _______ the walls of the old palaces.

But there are fears about how the building of such a barrier might affect the Venice lagoon, particularly the possibility that it could further restricted the flushing of the city's waterways by the tide, (make) ___ (17) ___ the famous foul-smelling canals even more stagnant.

(Avoid) _____ (18) _____ making a bad situation worse, the experts (bring in) _____ (19) ______ to analyze tidal flows, marine plants and sediment deposits and then suggest ways to prevent the city from becoming the first high-profile victim of global warming and rising sea levels.

But with global warming (expect) _____ (20) ______ to add at least half meter to the sea level this century, the situation is bound to deteriorate. A spokesman for the team said, 'We cannot hope to stop Venice submerging eventually, but we can slow the whole process down and so enjoy the city for a while longer."

B. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

Part 1: **Choose a verb in box A and a suitable particle in box B to fill in each blank. Change the form of the verbs if necessary.**

Box A					
	step	close	break	bear	pass
	put	dream	pack	black	bring

Box B					
	across	down	through	in	away
	on	over	off	out	up

- The cold weather has (1) _________ his cough again.
- The girl (2) _________ for a few minutes after the stone hit her head.
- The lecturer had difficulty (3) _________ his ideas.
- After days of rain, the sun finally (4) _________
- Some people think that the Queen should (5) _________ and allow the Crown prince to become King.

- Once again poor Colin has been (6) ________ for promotion.
- She would just sit in her chair, (7)________ her life ________
- Do you see that they have (8) ________ the main road? We can't use it until the road works are finished.
- Ms. Ha decided to (9) ______ her teaching job and work in a foreign company.
- I didn't think he would (10) ________ so well in that situation.

Part 2: **Complete the following passage with prepositions.**

(11) ________ the 20th century magazines have been a major growth area of popular publishing. Specialist magazines cater to every imaginable field and activity. In the United Kingdom, over 12,000 periodicals, magazines, bulletins, annuals, trade journals, and academic journals are published (12) ______ a regular basis. There are some 40 women's magazines and over 60 dealing with particular sports, games, hobbies, and pastimes. Although some US magazines, such as *The Saturday Evening Post*, has succumbed (13) ______ the competition of television, many continue to have enormous international circulations. *The Reader's Digest* over 16 million, *The National Geographic* over 10 million. For many people, magazines have been the most available and widely used form of continuing education, providing information about history, geography, literature, science, and the arts, as well as guidance (14) ______ gardening, cooking, home decorating, financial management, psychology, even marriage and family life.

(15) ______ the rise of television, magazines were the most available form of cheap, convenient entertainment in the English-speaking world. Radio served a similar function, but it was more limited (16) ______ what it could do. Magazines and television, however, both address the more powerful visual sense. During the third quarter of the 20th century, coincident (17) ______ a dramatic rise in the popularity of television, many general-interest, especially illustrated magazines went out of business. The shift (18) ______ attention of a mass audience from reading such magazines to watching television has been a major factor (19) ______ this decline, but it is an implicit tribute from television (20) ______ the older genre that its programs are generally organized in a single format and content.

C. OPEN CLOZE: Fill each blank space with ONE appropriate word, the first one is done for you as an example (20 points)

Passage 1

Another critical factor that plays a part in susceptibility to colds is age. A study done by the University of Michigan School of Public Health revealed particulars that seem to hold (1) ____ for the general population. Infants are the most cold-ridden group, averaging more than six colds in their first year. Boys have more colds than girls up to age three. After the age of three, girls are more susceptible than boys, and teenage girls average three colds a year (2) ____ boys' two.

The general incidence of colds continues to decline into maturity. Elderly people who are in good health have as (3) ____ as one or two colds annually. One (4) ____ is found among people in their twenties, especially women, who show a rise in cold infections, because people in this age group are most (5) ____ to have young children. Adults who delay having children (6) ____ their thirties and forties experience the same sudden increase in cold infections.

The study also found that economics plays an important role. As income increases, the (7) ____ at which colds are reported in the family decreases. Families with the lowest income suffer about a third more colds than families at the (8) ____ end. Lower income generally forces people to live in more cramped quarters than those typically occupied by wealthier people, and crowding increases the opportunities for the cold virus to travel from person to person. Low income may also adversely influence diet. The degree (9) ____ which poor nutrition affects susceptibility to colds is not yet clearly established, (10) ____ an inadequate diet is suspected of lowering resistance generally.

Passage 2

Going to party can be fun and enjoyable. If you are invited (11) ______ a party, do call your host up early to (12) ______ him or her of whether you are going. If you want to bring someone who has not been invited (13) ______ with you, you should ask for (14) ______ first. Remember to dress appropriately for the party. You will stick out like a sore (15) ______ if you are dressed formally whereas everyone else is in T-shirt and jeans. If you are not sure what to (16) ______ do ask your host.

During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to monopolize the host's (17) ______ This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend (18) ______ and cannot spend all his/ her time with you. (19) ______ learn to mingle with others at the party. You could try (20) ______ the ice by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly-looking.

Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place.

D. WORD FORMATION

Part 1: **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)**

1. Dr. Smith, a famous ______, has just published a book about murder. (CRIME)
2. Let us get this clear: it is not Hung himself that I find ____________, but it is his idea that I cannot accept. (OBJECT)
3. Rural ________ has enabled people to buy land fairly cheaply. (POPULOUS)
4. Cleopatra is supposed to have used sesame oil as a skin ________ (BEAUTY)
5. The planet Mars is, at present, ____________ (INHABIT)
6. ____________ as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only those forms unable to withstand its desiccating effects. (COMPROMISE)
7. This article is about people who claim to have ____________ abilities such as mind-reading. (NORMAL)

8. In the 1960s, there was a ________ interest in folk and country music. (NEW)
9. The sun should be enjoyed but ________ can cause sunburn, leading to increased risk of skin cancer. (EXPOSE)
10. The Ministry of Education and Training decided to organize a(n) ________ football championship to create a common playground for all students. (COLLEGE)

***Part 2:* Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)**

SKILLED / SUCCEED / PHYSICAL / CRITICS / AESTHETE ART / INUDATION / VISIONARY / DUST / DISPOSITION

Native Americans probably arrived from Asia in (11) ______ waves over several millennia, crossing a plain hundreds of miles wide that now lies (12) ______ by 160 feet of water released by melting glaciers. For several periods of time, the first beginning around 60, 000 B.C. and the last ending around 7,000 B.C., this land bridge was open. The first people traveled in the (13) ______ trails of the animals they hunted. They brought with them not only their families, weapons, and tools but also a broad (14) ______ understanding, sprung from dreams and (15) ______ and articulated in myth and song, which complemented their scientific and historical knowledge of the lives of animals and of people. All this they shaped in a variety of languages, bringing into being oral literatures of power and beauty.

Contemporary readers, forgetting the origins of western epic, lyric, and dramatic forms, are easily (16) ______ to think of "literature" only as something written. But on reflection it becomes clear that the more (17) ______ useful as well as the more frequently employed sense of the term concerns the (18) ______ of the verbal creation, not its mode of presentation. Ultimately, literature is (19) ______ valued, regardless of language, culture, or mode of presentation, because some significant verbal achievement results from the struggle in words between tradition and talent. Verbal art has the ability to shape out a compelling inner vision in some (20) ______ crafted public verbal form.

E. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Two men stole the old lady's handbag.
The old lady was ________________________
2. One of our philosophers is supposed to have said this. (ATTRIBUTED)
____
3. The minister gave no precise figures about the casualties.
The minister didn't go ________________________
4. He threatened the officers with violence.
He made ________________________
5. A government official leaked the story to the world press. (WIND)
____

6. Fares will be very likely to go up again this autumn.
It looks ________________________
7. He's becoming very successful. (PLACES)
____
8. They're faced with the choice of two alternatives. (HORNS)
____
9. Owen is a good player but Rooney is better.
Very good ________________________
10. The president's bodyguards stood behind him watching.
Watchfully ________________________

F. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In the following passage there are 10 (ten) errors. Identify and correct them.

CHESS TOURNAMENTS

All tournament chess games are played with a chess clock - that is, two clocks attached together. When one player does his move, he presses a button which stops his clock and starts his opponent clock. Whoever fails to keep up the time limit, no matter what the position on the board, loses the game.

Weekend tournaments with a fast time limit and long sessions of play of up to twelve hours a day are very strenuous and result from fatigue and time troubles. The play is quite sharp. Active, attacking chess is the order of the day and it is difficult to maintain any sustained, precise defence against such play. A score of the game must be kept as play goes on. Each move is written down on a score sheet, it has to be handed to the tournament officials in the end of each round. The sorely thought in everybody'd head is to win. Talent and youth- that's what is needed for success at chess, with the emphasis on youth. Some approach the board with a slow, purposeless manner without giving you a second glance- you simply don't count. They seem to imply that the outcome is a foregone conclusion for them; you only need to accept them with good grace.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG - BÌNH DƯƠNG

PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY. (10pts)

***A. Pronunciation:* Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (5pts)**

1. A. orchid B. orchestrate C. orchard D. chiropody
2. A. crescendo B. flourescent C. sciatica D. sceptre
3. A. houses B. produces C. releases D. decreases
4. A. tortoise B. postcard C. postpone D. purpose
5. A. confusedly B. allegedly C. supposedly D. wickedly

B. Stress: Choose the word who stress pattern is different from part of the others. (5pts)

6. A. privatize B. negligence C. navigate. D. heuristics
7. A. stringent B. urology C. testimony D. terrorist
8. A. satanic B. thesaurus C. wisdom D. redeem
9. A. rational B. schematic C. sequoias D. magnetic
5. A. telegraph B. telegraphy C. diplomat D. competent

II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 pts)

Reading 1: **Read the following passages and choose the best answer.**

A snowfall consists of myriads of minute ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation. The formation of snow begins with these ice crystals in the subfreezing strata of the middle and upper atmosphere when there is an adequate supply of moisture present. At the core of every ice crystal is a minuscule nucleus, a solid particle of matter around which moisture condenses and freezes. Liquid water droplets flouting in the supermodel atmosphere and free ice crystals cannot coexist within the same cloud, since the vapor pressure of ice is less than that of water. This enables the ice crystals to rob the liquid droplets of their moisture and grow continuously. The process can be very rapid, quickly creating sizable ice crystals, some of which adhere to each other to create a cluster of ice crystals or a snowflake. Simple flakes possess a variety of beautiful forms, usually hexagonal, though the symmetrical shapes reproduced in most microscope photography of snowflakes are not usually found in actual snowfall. Typically, snowflakes in actual snowfalls consist of broken fragments and clusters of adhering ice crystals.

For a snowfall to continue once it starts, there must be a constant inflow of moisture to supply the nuclei. This moisture is supplied by the passage of an airstream over a water surface and its subsequent lifting to higher regions of the atmosphere. The Pacific Ocean is the source of moisture for most snowfalls west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean feed water vapor into the air currents over the central and eastern sections of the United States. Other geographical features also can be the source of moisture for some snowstorms. For example, areas adjacent to the Great Lakes experience their own unique lake-effect storms, employing a variation of the process on a local scale. In addition, mountainous sections or rising terrain can initiate snowfalls by the geographical lifting of a moist airstream.

11. Which of the following questions does the author answer in the first paragraph?
A. Why are snowflakes hexagonal?
B. What is the optimum temperature for snow?
C. In which months does most snow fall?
D. How are snowflakes formed?

12. The word "minute" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
A. tiny B. quick C. clear D. sharp

13. What is at the center of an ice crystal?
A. A small snowflake B. A nucleus
C. A drop of water D. A hexagon

14. The word "adhere" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
A. belong B. relate C. stick D. speed

15. What is the main topic of the second paragraph?
A. How ice crystals form
B. How moisture affects temperature
C. What happens when ice crystals melt
D. Where the moisture to supply the nuclei comes from

16. The word "it" in line 15 refers to
A. snowfall B. snowflake C. cluster D. moisture

17. What is necessary for a snowfall to persist?
A. A decrease in the number of snowflakes
B. Lowered vapor pressure in the crystals
C. A continuous infusion of moisture
D. A change in the direction of the airstream

18. How do lake-effect snowstorms form?
A. Water temperatures drop below freezing
B. Moisture rises from a lake into the airstream.
C. Large quantities of wet air come off a nearby mountain
D. Millions of ice crystals form on the surface of a large lake.

19. The word "initiate" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
A. enhance B. alter C. increase D. begin

20. Which of the following could account for the lack of snowfall in a geographical location close to mountains and a major water source?
A. ground temperatures below the freezing point
B. too much moisture in the air
C. too much wind off the mountains
D. atmospheric temperatures above the freezing point

Reading 2:

According to the theory of plate tectonics, the upper portion of the Earth's lithosphere, which contains the heavier oceanic and the lighter continental crusts, consists of a series of rigid plates that are in constant motion. This theory provides a cohesive model to explain the integrated actions of continental drift, seafloor spreading, and mountain formation.

The Earth's plates are estimated to have an average depth of approximately 60 miles (or 100 kilometers), but they are believed to vary considerably in size. Some are estimated to be continental or even hemispheric in size, while other are believed to be much smaller. Though the actual boundaries and sizes and shapes of the plates are not known for sure, it has been postulated that there are six major plates and somewhere around the same number of smaller ones. Most of the plates consist of both sial (continental) and sima (oceanic) crust. They are in constant movement, though they move at an extremely slow pace, and these movements cause frequent interactions between plates.

At this time, scientists have identified three different types of boundaries between plates. At a divergent boundary, plates are moving away from each other. This type of boundary occurs at an oceanic ridge, where new material is being added to the seafloor from deeper within the Earth. Shallow earthquakes and underwater volcanoes are associated with this type of plate activity. At a convergent boundary, plates are moving toward each other and collide, causing vast folding and crumpling along the edges of the plates. In addition to the folding and crumpling, one of the plates slowly folds under the other. Though this subduction is slow, it can nonetheless be quite catastrophic as the crustal material of the submerging plate gradually melts into the fiery hot depths below. The area where subduction occurs is usually an area where the crust is relatively unstable and is characterized by numerous deep earthquakes and a significant amount of volcanic activity. The boundaries between convergent plates are generally found around the edges of ocean basins and are sometimes associated with deep ocean trenches. A third type of boundary is a transcurrent boundary, which involves two plates sliding past each other laterally, without the folding and crumpling that occurs at a convergent boundary. This third type of boundary is thought to be far less common than the other two types of boundaries.

The concept of plate tectonics provides an understanding of the massive rearrangement of the Earth's crust that has apparently taken place. It is now generally accepted that the single supercontinent known as Pangaea indeed existed, that Pangaea subsequently broke apart into two giant pieces, Gondwanaland in the south and Laurasia in the north, and that the continents attached to the various crustal plates separated and drifted in various directions. As the plates drifted, they may have diverged, which was associated with the spread of the seafloor, or they may have converged, which resulted in collision, subduction, and mountain building.

The majority of the Earth's major mountain ranges are found in zones where plates converge. The Himalayas, which are the world's highest mountains, along with the central Asian mountains of varying heights associated with them, were formed by the crumpling and folding of two massive plates that collided at a convergent boundary. The landmass that is today known as India was originally part of Gondwanaland, the giant supercontinent in the Southern Hemisphere, but it broke off from Gondwanaland approximately 200 million years ago and drifted north to collide with part of Laurasia, the giant supercontinent in the Northern Hemisphere, to create the world's tallest mountains.

21. The word "cohesive" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. unified B. contemporary C. tenacious D. lengthy

22. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that
A. none of the plates has a depth of more than 100 kilometers
B. each of the plates has approximately the same dimensions
C. some plates are relatively stationary
D. there are most likely around 6 minor plates

23. The word postulated in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
A. postponed B. hypothesized C. proven D. forgotten

24. The author uses the expression "At this time" at the beginning of paragraph 3 in order to indicate that .
A. more types of boundaries might be found in the future
B. interactions are currently occurring between plates
C. all possible types of boundaries have already been located
D. the major plates are all currently moving away from each other

25. The word "subduction" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. strong attack B. lateral movement
C. sudden melting D. downward force

26. According to the passage, subduction
A. occurs rapidly
B. has little effect
C. causes one of the plates to sink and melt
D. generally takes place in stable areas

27. The phrase " associated with" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. related to B. working with C. hidden from D. found inside

28. It is NOT stated in paragraph 4 that it is generally accepted that
A. there used to be a giant continent
B. the giant continent broke into parts
C. Gondwanaland moved to the south and Laurasia moved to the north
D. the continents moved in various directions

29. The word drifted in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
A. broke down B. moved slowly C. were formed D. lifted up

30. The word "Them" in paragraph 5 refers to
A. zones B. the Himalayas
C. central Asian mountains D. two massive plates

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

THE BEGINNINGS OF FLIGHT

The story of man's mastery of the air is almost as old as man himself, a puzzle in which the essential (0) _____ were not found until a very late stage. However, to (31) _____ this we must first go back to the time when primitive man hunted for his food, and only birds and insects flew. We cannot know with any certainly when man first deliberately shaped weapons for throwing, but that (32) _____ of conscious design marked the first step on a road that leads from the spear and the arrow to the aeroplane and the giant rocket of the present (33) _____. It would seem, in fact, that this (34) _____ to throw things is one of the most primitive and deep-seated of our instincts, (35) _____ in childhood and persisting into old age. The more mature ambition to throw things swiftly and accurately, which is the

origin of most outdoor games, probably has its roots in the ages when the possession of a (36) ______ weapon and the ability to throw it with force and accuracy (37) ______ the difference between eating and starving.

It is significant that such weapons were (38) ______ and brought to their final form at an early stage in history. If we were restricted to the same (39) ______, it is doubtful if we could produce better bows and arrows than those that destroyed the armies of the past. The arrow was the first true weapon capable of maintaining direction over considerable (40) ______ It was to be centuries before man himself could fly.

0 (A) clues	B. keys	C. responses	D. resolutions
31. A. value	B. approve	C. understand	D. realize
32. A. act	B. deed	C. action	D. event
33. A. instant	B. day	C. hour	D. moment
34. A. feeling	B. urge	C. encouragement	D. emotion
35. A. coming	B. arriving	C. appearing	D. growing
36. A. suitable	B. fitting	C. related	D. chosen
37. A. involved	B. meant	C. told	D. showed
38. A. invented	B. imagined	C. planned	D. produced
39. A. matters	B. substances	C. materials	D. sources
40. A. length	B. extents	C. areas	D. distances

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts).

- I wish the central heating not (1. keep) ________ (2. play up) ________ . It (3. be) ________ a bore not (4. know) ________ from one day to the next if it (5. work) ________ or not
- This chicken (6. taste) ________ better if the chef (7. add) ________ a little more seasoning.
- If only it not (8)(rain) _____ then I (9. be) able _____ to plant the seedlings today.
- Tim not (10. regret) ________ (11. spend) ________ money (12. modernize) ________ the house if he (13. get) ________ his money back when he (14. sell) ________ it
- I (15. go) ________ to the party but for the fact that my youngest son (16. have) ________ a temperature and I not (17)(want) ________ leave him. Just as well, as it (18. turn) ________ out, because when the doctor (19. come) ________ he decided Stephen (20. admit) ________ to hospital.

II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS. (10pts)

1. You shouldn't let them treat you like that. You should stand ________ for your rights.
2. We're a one-car family, so I always drop my wife ________ at the railway station on my way to work.
3. "Can you believe it?" he said. "I was clearly the best man for the job and yet they turned me ________."

4. You must be tired after driving for such a long time. Move ________ and let me drive.
5. We were best friends at university. When we graduated, however, our lives went in different directions and we gradually grew ________.
6. "I can't see you tomorrow," she said. "I'm tied ________ all day."
7. "This is my treat," he said, "so you fetch the coats while I settle ________."
8. "If this scandal doesn't blow ________ in the next few days, I'm afraid I will have to ask for your resignation," she said.
9. I was driving an old jeep and Sadie was driving a brand new sports car. She was driving flat out so I found it impossible to keep ________ with her.
10. If we keep ________ the path, we won't get lost.
11. TS Eliot. His first name was Thomas, but what did the S stand ________?
12. She says she hates university and that she wants to drop ________.
13. All he wanted was to settle ________ and raise a family.
14. They were ________ the trail of the Yeti when the blizzard started.
15. ________ answer to your question, the meeting will take place next Tuesday
16. Railway engineers joined three additional carriages ________ the train to accommodate the extra passengers.
17. Classes have increased ________ size since falling levels of government funding have reduced the number of teachers in the school.
18. He joined ________ when he was seventeen and he's been in the army ever since.
19. Impatient ________ her arrival, he kept running to the window every time a car passed.
20. The organisers tried to get everyone to join ________ the games.

III. WORD FORMS. (20pts)

A. *Fill each blank with the correct form of the word given*

1. This tin contains (POISON) ______ gas and it should be handled with caution.
2. Brian is thinking of becoming a world famous (SCHOOL) ______ after he finishes his studies.
3. In my view, he is too (DECIDE) ______ to be accepted. A good broker must be able to take prompt decisions.
4. The poet's (BURY) ______ attracted hundreds of his admirers who came to pay their last respects.
5. One of the local newspapers poured scorn on the referee for his (PART) ________ in the last game. The man was accused of favouring the home team.
6. It was impossible to read the pedestal inscription for it had been (FACE) ________ by some mindless vandal.
7. Don't expect her to conceal her emotions, she's too (SPEAK) ________ To refrain from telling what is on her mind.
8. My husband is so depressed. He has been (HEART) ________ from continuing his research after his findings were rejected by the experts.

9. Both of the fighting sides have agreed on a temporary (ARM) ________ just to let the civilians safely leave the place.

10. We are so proud of your most (CREDIT) ________ academic achievements that we have decided to take you on a trip to Australia.

B. Read the passage and fill each blank with the appropriate form of words chosen from the following list.

refer	**count**	**young**	**advise**	**important**
courage	**prospector**	**form**	**person**	**journalism**

When it comes to educating tomorrow's leaders, it would be wrong to assume that there is a (1) ________ that can be applied to turn people into great leaders. But it is possible to prepare (2) ________ for leadership by teaching them some essential skills. We all have the potential to lead, and, more importantly, the ability to improve our skills. The first step is to let young people look at the great leaders they know about. They will soon realize that leaders have their own (3) ________ ways of leading. But faced with the (4) ________ of comparing themselves with famous leaders, young people may well feel (5) ________ We need to give them examples of leadership which can be found all around us.

There are (6) ________ opportunities to pick up leadership skills at school, in the sports field, and even at home. We should encourage them to take on projects which involve leadership. It is also (7) ________ for them to keep a (8) ________ where they can record their experiences as leaders, even if they seem small and (9) ________ They can put down what they did well and also where they have done better. This is not a waste of time because such a written record will be a valuable (10) ________ for years

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (10pts)

Identify ten words that should not be in the text.

Sesame was one of the earliest herbs known to the world. There is some disagreement among all the authorities as to the exact place of origin of this ancient herb; it may only have been Africa, Afghanistan or the East Indies. It is then mentioned in Sanskrit literature and Egyptian scripts, as well as in old Hebrew writings. Cleopatra is supposed to have been used sesame oil as a skin beautifier. Sesame used to grow in the wild, but recently has been grown up as an important crop in many parts of the world. It grows to both three or four feet high and has white flowers that are followed by seeds which produce oil, high in protein and mineral content. A product of sesame seeds is an edible cream known as tahini, which has had the consistency of honey and is extremely popular in Middle Eastern and Greek food. Tahini is the principal ingredient in a popular sweet called halva. When chilled and cut into small blocks it makes as an agreeable accompaniment to black coffee. Sesame seed and honey bars are tasty sweets found out in cake shops and delicatessens. Sesame meal, which is ground sesame seed, is obtained from health-food shops and is increasingly found in some of bigger supermarkets. As it is so high itself in protein, vegetarians use large quantities of it in their daily diet. In fact, anything using sesame is nutritious as well as delicious.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST. (20pts)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with one suitable word.

Because we feel tired at bed-time it is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The point seems so obvious that (1) ________ anyone has ever sought to question (2) ________ Nevertheless we must ask "tired (3) ________ what?" People certainly feel tired at the end of a hard day's manual work, but it is also (4) ________ that office workers feel equally tired when bed-time comes. Even invalids, (5) ________ to beds or wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears (6) ________ Moreover, the manual worker (7) ________ still feel tired even (8) ________ an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or (9) ________ a book, activities which (10) ________ to have a refreshing (11) ________ There is (12) ________ proven connection between physical exertion and the (13) ________ for sleep. People want to sleep (14) ________ ittle exercise they have had. (15) ________ Is the desire for sleep related to mental fatigue. In fact, sleep comes more slowly (16) ________ people who have had an intellectually stimulating day, (17) ________ because their minds are still full of thoughts (18) ________ they retire. Ironically, one way of sending (19) ________ to sleep is to put him or her into a boring situation (20) ________ the intellectual effort is minimal.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20pts)

1. I regret having agreed to do extra work. **(on)**
→ If only ________
2. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night. **(ears)**
→ What the politician was saying ________
3. Our supplies of firewood will soon be finished. **(low)**
→ We ________
4. I'm sure the robbery has nothing to do with my son **(mixed)**
→ My son was ________ the robbery, I can assure you.
5. The Wrights don't have much money to live in comfort. **(ends)**
→ The Wrights ________
6. I do not enjoy cooking for five hungry children.
→ Cooking ________
7. My boss works better when he's pressed for time.
→ The less ________
8. It is not certain that Jones will get the job.
→ It is open ________.
9. There had been allegations of drug-taking by members of the team.
→ It ________
10. Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.
→ But for ________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. Pronunciation: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (5pts)

1. A. leaf B. knife C. safe D. of
2. A. breathe B. paths C. wither D. marathon
3. A. supreme B. complete C. criteria D. refund
4. A. creature B. creative C. creation D. create
5. A. explanation B. adventute C. acronym D. addition

2. Stress the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others. (5pts)

6. A. awareness B. internship C. inventory D. interrupt
7. A. supervisor B. delicacy C. occupation D. intimacy
8. A. introduce B. disappointment C. interesting D. engineer
9. A. outnumber B. impudence C. mechanic D. contaminate
10. A. systematize B. managerial C. volunteer D. artificial

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Passage 1. **Read the following passage and choose the best answer. (10pts)**

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greater part of the tissues of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only those forms unable to withstand its desiccating effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found: the giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed, running, and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population are largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not emaciated. Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere in the world.

The secret of their adjustment lies in a combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid burrows underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

An example of a desert animal that has adapted to subterranean living and lack of water is the kangaroo rat. Like many desert animals, kangaroo rats stay underground during the day. At night, they go outside to look for food. As evening temperatures drop, moisture from the air forms on plants and seeds. They absorb some of this moisture and kangaroo rats take in the life-giving water as they eat.

1. What is the topic of this passage?
A. Desert plants B. Life underground
C. Animal life in a desert environment D. Man's life in the desert

2. The word "greater" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
A. stronger B. larger
C. more noticeable D. heavier

3. The phrase "those forms" in lines 7, 8 refers to all of the following except
A. water-loving animals B. the bobcat
C. moist-skinned animals D. many large animals

4. "Desiccating" in line 8 means
A. drying B. humidifying
C. killing D. life threatening

5. The author mentions all of the following as examples of the behavior of desert animals EXCEPT
A. animals sleep during the day B. animals dig homes underground
C. animals are noisy and aggressive D. animals are watchful and quiet

6. The word "emaciated" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
A. wild B. cunning
C. unmanageable D. unhealthy

7. The author states that one characteristic of animals who live in the desert is that they
A. are smaller and fleeter than forest animals
B. are less healthy than animals who live in different places
C. can hunt in temperatures of 150 degrees
D. live in an accommodating environment

8. The word "subterranean" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
A. underground B. safe
C. precarious D. harsh

9. The word "they" in line 27 refers to
A. kangaroo rats B. the desert population
C. plants and seeds D. the burrows of desert animals

10. Which of the following generalizations are supported by the passage?
A. Water is the basis of life.
B. All living things adjust to their environments.
C. Desert life is colorful.
D. Healthy animals live longer lives.

***Passage 2.* Read the following passage and choose the best answer. (10pts)**

Most human diets contain between 10 and 15 percent of their total calories as protein. The rest of the dietary energy conies from carbohydrates, fats, and in some people, alcohol. The proportion of calories from fats varies from 10 percen in poor communities to 40 percent or more in rich communities.

In addition to providing energy, fats have several other functions in the body. The fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E, and K, are dissolved in fats, as their name implies. Good sources of these vitamins have high oil or fat content, and the vitamins are stored in the body's fatty tissues. In the diet, fats cause food to remain longer in the stomach, thus increasing the feeling of fullness for some time after a meal is eaten. Fats add variety, taste, and texture to foods, which accounts for the popularity of fried foods. Fatty deposits in the body have an insulating and protective value. The curves of the human female body are due mostly to strategically located fat deposits.

Whether a certain amount of fat in the diet is essential to human health is not definitely known. When rats are fed a fat-free diet, their growth eventually ceases, their skin becomes inflamed and scaly, and their reproductive systems are damaged. Two fatty acids, linoleic and arachidonic acids, prevent these abnormalities and hence are called essential fatty acids. They also are required by a number of other animals, but their roles in human beings are debatable. Most nutritionists consider linoleic fatty acid an essential nutrient for humans.

1. This passage probably appeared in which of the following?
A. diet book B. A book on basic nutrition
C. A cookbook D. A popular women's magazine

2. We can infer from the passage that all of the following statements about fats are true EXCEPT
A. fats provide energy for the body
B. economics influences the distribution of calorie intake
C. poor people eat more fatty foods
D. alcohol is not a common source of dietary energy

3. The word "functions" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
A. forms B. needs C. jobs D. sources

4. The phrase "stored in" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
A. manufactured in B. attached to
C. measured by D. accumulated in

5. The author states that fats serve all of the following body functions EXCEPT to
A. promote a feeling of fullness B. insulate and protect the body
C. provide energy D. control weight gain

6. The word "essential" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
A. required for B. desired for C. detrimental to D. beneficial to

7. According to the author of the passage, which of the following is true for rats when they are fed a fat free diet?
A. They stop growing. B. They have more babies.
C. They lose body hair. D. They require less care.

8. Linoleic fatty acid is mentioned in the passage as
A. an essential nutrient for humans B. more useful than arachidonic acid
C. preventing weight gain in rats D. a nutrient found in most foods

9. The phrase "these abnormalities" in line 17 refers to
A. a condition caused by fried foods
B. strategically located fat deposits
C. curves on the human female body
D. cessation of growth, bad skin, and damaged reproductive systems

10. That humans should all have some fat in our diets is, according to the author,
A. a commonly held view B. not yet a proven fact
C. only true for women D. proven to be true by experiments on rats

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to fill the gap.

A LACK OF COMMUNICATION

Recent research has (0) _________ that a third of people in Britain have not met their (1) _______ neighbours, and those who know each other (2) ________ speak. Neighbours gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common (3) _________ in the 1950s, says Dr Carl Chinn, an expert on local communities. Now, however, longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are eroding neighbourhood (4) _______. 'Poor neighbourhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy,' said Chinn.

Professor John Locke, a social scientist at Cambridge University, has analysed a large (5) _________ of surveys. He found that in America and Britain the (6) ________ of time spent in social activity is decreasing. A third of people said they never spoke to their neighbours at (7) _________. Andrew Mayer, 25, a strategy consultant, rents a large apartment in west London, with two flatmates, who work in e-commerce. "We have a family of teachers in upstairs and lawyers below, but our only contact comes via letters (8) _________ to the communal facilities or complaints that we've not put out our bin bags proprely," said Mayer.

The (9) _________ of communities can have serious effects. Concerned at the rise in burglaries and (10) _________ of vandalism, the police have relaunched crime prevention schemes such as Neighbourhood Watch, calling on people who live in the same area to keep an eye on each others' houses and report anything they see which is unusual.

0. A. exhibited	B. conducted	C. displayed	D. reveal
1. A. side-on	B. next-door	C. close-up	D. nearside
2. A. barery	B. roughly	C. nearly	D. virtually
3 A. outlook	B. view	C. vision	D. sight
4. A. ties	B. joins	C. strings	D. laces
5. A. deal	B. amount	C. number	D. measure
6. A. deal	B. amount	C. number	D. measure
7. A. least	B. once	C. all	D. most

8. A. concerning B. regarding C. applying D. relating
9. A. breakout B. breakthough C. breakdown D. breakaway
10. A. acts B. ahows C. counts D. works

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts)

Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tenses

1. "Why ___________ (you/feel) Annie's forehead?"
"I ___________ (think) she's got a temperature,"
2. Dancers at the ballet school ___________ (train) for the performance since last November.
3. You ___________ (always/ leave) the bathroom running.
4. A. Sheila ___________ (have) an operation next Tuesday.
B. If you tell me which hospital she'll be in, I'll go and visit her.
5. "I loved Christmas as a child."
"Do did I. Every Christams Eve all the family ___________ (decorate) the tree together.
6. Did you know that Oscar Wilde ___________ (live) in Paris during his final years?
7. You ___________ (not/ really/ expect) me to eat this stew! It ___________ (smell) awful!
8. The place looks like a bomsite! What you ___________ (do) all day?

II. PREPOSITION/ PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition. (10pts)

1. The child showed no animosity ___________ her new stepbrother.
2. What you're saying amounts ___________ blackmail.
3. She is finding it difficult to adjust ___________ the climate.
4. His abstinence ___________ caffeine lasted only two months.
5. The cinema which was adjacent ___________ the bank was badly damaged in the earthquake.
6. The cold weather has brought ___________ his cough again.
7. His new song caught ___________ right away and entered the top ten the weak after its release.
8. John was so engrossed ___________ the film that he forgot about the cake that was in the oven.
9. I was prepared to back ___________ her story because I knew it was the truth.
10. After days of rain, the sun finally broke ___________ from behind the clouds.

III. VOCABULARY (20pts)

1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. George decided to ___________ from his position as company chairman.
A. step down B. step aside C. step back D. step out

2. The police car drove into the car park and ___________ sharply.
A. pulled in B. pulled up C. pulled aside. D. pulled about
3. The police asked the kidnappers to ___________ the deadline by six hours.
A. prolong B. extend C. delay D. lengthen
4. You might not get better but this medicine will do you no ___________.
A. worse B. danger C. harm D. illness
5. Extra blankets will be supplied on ___________.
A. request B. demand C. asking D. need
6. James was ___________ from school for bad behaviour.
A. exiled B. dismissed C. expelled D. discharged
7. Ton are not comparing ___________ with like,' said Margaret.
A. like B. same C. both D. each
8. The prisoner escaped by ___________ of a rope ladder.
A. means B. method C. use D. way
9. I could tell that John didn't know ___________ had been an accident.
A. it B. where C. there D. that
10. ___________ is understood to be. no question of a criminal act having taken place.
A. There B. It C. Although D. And

2. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. (10pts)

PRECIOUS METAL

Gold has several qualities that have made it a commodity of **(0. EXCEPTION)** *exceptional* value throughout history. It is attractive in colour, durable to the point of virtual (1. DESTROY) ___________ and usually found in nature in a (2. COMPARE) ___________ pure form. The history of gold is (3. EQUAL) ___________ by that of any other metal because of its value in the minds of men from earliest times.

Because it is visually pleasing it was one of the first metals to attract human (4. ATTEND) ___________. Examples of elaborate gold workmanship, many in nearly perfect condition, survive from ancient Egyptian, Minoan, Assyrian, and Etruscan artisans, and gold has continued to be a highly (5. FAVOUR) ___________ material out of which jewellery and other (6. DECOR) ___________ objects are crafted.

The era of gold production that followed the Spanish discovery of the Americans in the 1490s was probably the greatest the world had witnessed to that time. The (7. EXPLOIT) ___________ of mines by slave labour and the looting of Indian palaces, temples, and graves in Central and South America resulted in a(n) (8. PRECEDENT) ___________ influx of gold that literally unbalanced the (9. ECONOMY) ___________ structure of Europe. Until today the world remains (10. CAPTIVE) ___________ by the allure of gold.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

1. Chicago's Sears Tower, (A) now the B. taller building in the world, (C) rises 1,522 feet from the ground (D) to the top of its antenna.
2. Vitamin E, (A) which is found in B. nutritious foods such as green vegetables and whole grains, (C) action as an antioxidant in cell (D) membranes.
3. Scientists (A) is B. currently trying (C) to map the human genome, the blueprint . (D) of human heredity.
4. A snowflake is a (A) frailty crystalline structure B. which maintains its delicate shape only (C) as long as it (D) is airborne.
5. James Dickey's first poem (A) was published B. during he was (C) still a senior (D) in college.
6. (A) Most fatty acids have been B. find as (C) essential components of lipid (D) molecules.
7. Social stratification (A) can based on B. many criteria, (C) such as wealth, cultural level, legal status, birth, personal (D) qualities, and ideology.
8. In his famous domes, (A) architecture Buckminster Fuller B. utilized thousands of (C) simple equilateral triangles (D) linked together.
9. (A) Early in United States history, the rights of B. woman were championed in Wyoming, the state (C) where they (D) were first guaranteed the right to vote.
10. The (A) most aggressive B. bees known, the African honeybee is (C) currently swarming (D) into North America.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with* one *suitable word.

For over two hundred years, scholars have shown an interest in the way children learn to speak and understand their first language. Several small-scale studies were carried out, especially towards the end of the nineteenth century, _________ (1) data recorded in parental diaries. But detailed, systematic investigation did not begin until the middle decades of the twentieth century, when the tape recorder _________ (2) into routine use. This made it possible to keep a permanent record of samples of child speech, so that analysts could listen repeatedly to obscure _________ (3), and thus produce a detailed and accurate description. The problems that have to be _________ (4) when investigating child speech are quite different from _________ (5) encountered when working with adults. It is not possible to carry out certain kinds of experiments, because aspects of children's cognitive development, such as their ability to _________ (6) attention or to remember instructions, may not be sufficiently advanced. _________ (7) is it easy to get children to _________ (8) systematic judgements about language - a _________ (8) that is virtually impossible below the age of three. Moreover, anyone who has tried to make a tape recording of a representative sample of a child's speech knows/ realizes/ understands how frustrating this can be. Some children, it seems, are innately programmed to _________ (9) off as soon as they notice a tape recorder _________ (10) switched on.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10pts)

1. All the children will receive a prize, whatever their score in the competition.
   No matter ____
2. Except for the inspector, everyone was in uniform.
   The inspector was the ____
3. Because of his conviction for fraud, the trainer lost his licence.
   His conviction for fraud ____
4. There has been a time when the English language was not in a state of change.
   At no time ____
5. Bill found a new job very quickly.
   It didn't ____
6. You'll have to spend at least £500 to get that sort of camera.
   You won't ____
7. Only the' managing director and the chief chemist know the details.
   Knowledge ____
8. He threatened the officers with violence.
   He made ____
9. Some businessmen spend too much on their work and alienate themselves from their families.
   Some businessmen alienate themselves from their families _________________
10. People became aware of the damage to the ozone layer when an enormous hole was discovered over the South Pole.
    It was the ____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THOẠI NGỌC HẦU - AN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY: (5 PTS)

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. blessed	B. wretched	C. provided	D. worked
2. A. sugar	B. sure	C. surface	D. ashore
3. A. butcher	B. result	C. hurry	D. motherland
4. A. discreet	B. cleanliness	C. police	D. breathing
5. A. hood	B. wood	C. good	D. food

2. Pick out the word whose primary stress is placed differently from those of the others.

6. A. promenade B. nominate C. attitude D. resonant
7. A. television B. necessary C. advertising D. manufacture
8. A. argumentative B. psychological C. contributory D. hypersensitive
9. A. hypocrisy B. temperament C. arithmetic D. impertinent
10. A. technique B. advent C. mature D. bombard

II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 pts)

Reading 1:

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter.

In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanism's in little more than a century.

In the early colonial days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets, such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported.

Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

When the United States became an independent nation in 1776, it did not have a single city as large as 50.000 inhabitants, but by 1820 it had a city of more than 100.000 people, and by 1880 it had recorded a city of over one million. It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industries, that cities started drawing young people away from farms. Such migration was particularly rapid following the Civil War (1861- 1865).

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe
B. The evolution of cities in North America.
C. Trade between North America and European cities.
D. The effects off the United States 'independence on urban growth in New England.

2. The word "they" refers to ________
A. North American colonies B. Cities
C. Centuries D. Town economies

3. The passage compares early European and North American cities on the basis of which of following?
A. Their economic success
B. The type of merchandise they exported
C. Their ability to distribute goods to interior settlements
D. The pace of their development

4. The word "accordingly" is closest in meaning to ________
A. as usual B. in contrast C. to some degree D. for that reason.

5. According to the passage, early colonial cities were established along the Atlantic coastline of North America due to ________
A. an abundance of natural resources
B. financial support from colonial governments
C. proximity to parts of Europe D. a favorable climate.

6. The passage indicates that during colonial times, the Atlantic coastline cities prepared which of the following for shipment to Europe?
A. Manufacturing equipment B. Capital goods
C. Consumer goods D. Raw materials

7. According to the passage, all of the following aspects of the plantation system influenced the growth of southern cities EXCEPT the ________
A. location of the plantations
B. access of plantation owners to shipping
C. relationships between plantation resident and city resident
D. economic self- sufficiency of the plantations.

8. It can be inferred from the passage that, in comparison with northern cities, most southern cities were ________
A. more prosperous
B. smaller
C. less economically self- sufficient
D. tied less closely to England than to France

9. The word "recorded" is closest in meaning to …………
A. imagined B. discovered C. documented D. planned

10. The word "drawing" is closest in meaning to …………
A. attracting B. employing C. Instructing D. representing

Reading 2: *Read the following passage and then choose the correct answer to each question.*

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the patterns. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of "natural leaders". It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common ; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to "get things done". Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well- beings of a social group's members. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give others and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group's goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the difference in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The problems faced by leaders.

B. How leadership differs in small and large groups.

C. How social groups determine who will lead them.

D. The role of leaders in social groups.

2. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT ....

A. recruitment | B. formal election process

C. specific leadership training | D. traditional cultural patterns

3. In mentioning "natural leaders" the author is making the point that ________

A. few people qualify as "natural leaders"

B. there is no proof that "natural leaders" exist

C. "natural leaders are easily accepted by the members of a group.

D. "natural leaders" share a similar set of characteristics.

4. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

A. A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

B. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.

C. A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.

D. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.

5. The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on ________

A. ensuring harmonious relationships

B. sharing responsibility with group members.

C. identifying new leaders.

d. achieving a goal.

6. The word "collective" is closest in meaning to ________

A. necessary | B. typical | C. group | D. particular

7. The word "them" refers to ________

A. expressive leaders | B. goals of the group

C. group members | D. tension and conflict

8. A "secondary relationship" mentioned in the text between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as ________

A. distant | B. enthusiastic | C. unreliable | D. personal

9. The word "resolve" is closest in meaning to ________

A. avoid repeating | B. talk about

C. avoid thinking about | D. find a solution for

10. Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in terms of ________

A. examples that illustrate a problem | B. cause and effect analysis

C. narration of events | D. comparison and contrast

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Many American customs will surprise you, the same thing happens to us when we (1) ________ another country. People from various cultures handle many small daily things differently. What (2) ______ dull world it would be if this were not true!

Some differences are minor, and people soon (3) ________ accustomed to them. At (4) ________, for example, some foreign women may be startled at the idea of (5) ________ their hair cut or styled by men. Visitors (6) ________ amazed

to see men wearing wigs. People may (7) ________ the transitory quality of much American life odd, for example, one (8) ________ rent art by the week or the entire furnishings of an apartment, (9) ________ sofa and bed to the last spoon on less than eight hours' notice. "Package (10) ________" is part of today's American scene.

	A	B	C	D
1	A. come	B. visit	C. arrive	D. travel
2	A. a	B. the	C. such	D. none is correct
3	A. turn	B. fall	C. go	D. become
4	A. least	B. all	C. first	D. last
5	A. giving	B. having	C. showing	D. taking
6	A. may be	B. maybe	C. perhaps	D. may
7	A. get	B. find	C. regard	D. put
8	A. should	B. must	C. can	D. shall
9	A. from	B. for	C. with	D. on
10	A. live	B. alive	C. lives	D. living

B. WRITTEN TEST

I.1. Use the correct tense / form of the verb in each brackets.

1. On (ask) ________ about the strike, the manager declined to comment.
2. You must (speed) ____________; otherwise, the policeman wouldn't have stopped you.
3. Not a tear she (shed) ________ when the film ended in tragedy.
4. (Convince) ________ that somebodywas trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.
5. He often talks about Paris as though he (be) ________ there himself.
6. It is necessary that the campaign to raise funds (start) ________ at once.
7. There was a cold wind (blow) ________ in our faces as we were in the field.
8. Laura was given a (fail) ________ grade on her composition because it was the same as a composition the teacher had read before.
9. The days (go) ________ when each nation was like an island.
10. When I saw that Mike (have) ________ trouble, I helped him. He was very appreciative.

I.2. Complete the following passage, use the correct tense / form of the verbs in brackets.

In the early days of the cinema, before sound was introduced, silent films (1. accomplish) ________ by a pianist, or even a small orchestra playing in the cinema itself. One reason for this was (2. cover) ________ up the noise of the projector. However, a more important role was to provide support for what (3. go) ________ on in the film, and guide the audience through the story. Different kinds of music were associated with different situations, such as fights, chases, romantic scenes and so on. Music is also used to identify the geographical location or historical settings of the story. In addition, individual characters often (4. have) ________ their own tune, which could also indicate what sort of person they were. Music (5. add) ________ something extra to what was happening on the flat screen. It could create atmosphere and increase the involvement of the audience, one moment (6. encourage) ________ them to relax, the next developing a sense of tension. And all this was done without any words (7. speak) ________.

Audiences at that time could have been familiar with the musical language connected with the traditions of popular theatre, and many of these (8. transfer) ________ to the new medium of the cinema. Today although the films (9. produce) ________ may be technically very different from before, much of the musical history still (10/ remain) ________.

II.1. Fill in each numbered blank with a correct preposition.

Some people are indifferent (1) ________ their surroundings. They seem very satisfied with simply having a roof (2) ________ their heads and being safe (3) ________ the elements. My surroundings are very important (4) ________ me. I like to have my possessions arranged nicely (5) ________ me. I have a reputation (6) ________ being able to make any room (7) ________ a home from home. Not that I'm obsessed (8) ________ tidiness or own anything valuable. It's a question (9) ________ being able to create a homely, comfortable atmosphere. Many people compliment me (10) ________ this.

II.2. Fill in the missing particles in these sentences.

1. His heart attack was brought ________ by too much stress at work.
2. The toy doesn't come ________ batteries. You have to buy them separately.
3. I'm not rich! I can't afford to put ________ that kind of money.
4. My grandfather lived a very long and active life. He didn't pass ________ until he was 107 years old.
5. When I heard my favorite song on the radio, I turned it ________ really loud and danced around my apartment.
6. I came ________ an old picture of Daniel while I was looking through the trunk. It's the one I took when we went camping at the beach.
7. Our car broke ________ in the desert between Los Angeles and Las Vegas. We were stuck on the side of the road for two hours before the tow truck arrived.
8. Diana had wanted to spend Christmas in New Zealand, but her plans fell ________. She couldn't get enough time off from work to make the trip worthwhile.
9. Nina wanted to quit college and become a model. Her parents talked her into staying in school while she pursues her modeling career. That way, if she never makes it as a model, she can always fall ________ on her education.
10. He finally rebelled ________ his strict upbringing.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU - ĐẮK LẮK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. habitual B. habitat C. habit D. acid
2. A. resume B. consume C. assume D. subsume
3. A. within B. breakthrough C. southern D. although
4. A. physical B. mythology C. rhythmic D. psychological
5. A. commercial B. celestial C. presidential D. essential

2. Choose the word with the different stress pattern.

1. A. Explain B. Explanation C. Explanatory D. explicable
2. A. structuralist B. Fashionable C. Spontaneous D. mountainous
3. A. comfort B. Honour C. Title D. admire
4. A. satisfactory B. mythology C. Compulsory D. anniversary
5. A. photographic B. Objectionable C. Imaginable D. Original

II. Reading Comprehension: Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer that you think fits best.

Reading 1:

A Japanese construction company plans to create a huge independent city-state, ***akin*** to the legendary Atlantis, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The city, dubbed "Marinnation", would have about one million inhabitants, two airports, and possibly even a space port. Marinnation, if built, would be a separate country but could serve as a home for international organisations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Aside from the many political and social problems that would have to be solved, the engineering task envisaged is ***monumental***. The initial stage requires the building of a circular dam eighteen miles in diameter attached to the sea bed in a relatively shallow place in international waters. Then, several hundred powerful pumps, operating for more than a year, would ***suck out*** the sea water from within the dam. When empty and dry, the area would have a city constructed on it. The actual land would be about 300 feet below the sea level. According to designers, the hardest task from an engineering point of view would be to ensure that the dam is leak proof and earthquake proof.

If all goes well, it is hoped that Marinnation could be ready for habitation at the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. Whether anyone would want to live in such an isolated and artificial community, however, will remain an open question until that time.

1. According to the text, Marrination, when built, will be a(an) ________ city.
A. underground B. underwater C. marine D. legendary

2. The word 'akin' in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by ________.
A. similar B. next C. likely D. close

3. Which of the following would NOT be a problem for the construction plan?
A. social B. political C. financial D. engineering

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
A. Marinnation will be located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
B. Marinnation will be built in a deep place in the Pacific Ocean.
C. Marinnation could be served as home for international organisations.
D. Marinnation would have about one million inhabitants.

5. The word 'monumental' in Paragraph 2 means ________.
A. important and difficult B. like a large monument
C. serving as a monument D. important and historic

6. What is going to be built first?
A. a city B. a dam C. a monument D. a sea bed

7. The phrase 'suck out' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. draw out B. pull out C. dry up D. take out

8. The most difficult task is to protect the dam against ________ and earthquake.
A. fire B. water C. sunlight D. weather

9. According to the text, people could come to live in the future city in the year ________.
A. 2020 B. 2010 C. 2012 D. 2002

10. What does the author imply in the last sentence of the passage?
A. The construction of Marinnation could never be completed in time.
B. People will ask an open question about living in Marinnation.
C. People will ask how they can live in such an isolated and artificial city.
D. People might not want to live in an isolated and artificial community.

Reading 2:

Scientists claim that air pollution causes a decline in the world's average air temperature. In order to prove that theory, ecologists have turned to historical data in relation to especially huge volcanic eruptions. They suspect that volcanoes affect weather changes that are similar to air pollution. One source of information is the effect of the eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indies, in April 1815. The largest recorded volcanic eruption, Tambora threw 150 million tons of fine ash into the stratosphere. The ash from a volcano spreads worldwide in a few days and remains in the air for years. Its effect is to turn incoming solar radiation into space and thus cool the earth. For example, records of weather in England show that between April and November 1825, the average temperature had fallen 4.5°F. During the next twenty four months, England suffered one of the coldest periods of its history. Farmers' records from April 1815 to December 1818

indicate frost throughout the spring and summer and sharp decreases in crop and livestock markets. Since there was a time lag of several years between cause and effect, by the time the world's agricultural commodity community had deteriorated, no one realized the cause. Ecologists today warn that we face a two-fold menace. The ever-present possibility of volcanic eruptions, such as that of Mt. St. Helens in Washington, added to man's pollution of the atmosphere with oil, gas, coal and other polluting substances, may bring us increasingly colder weather.

1. It is believed that the earth gets hotter when volcanoes erupt.
2. Because incoming radiation is turned into space, there is a decline in the world's average air temperature.
3. The effects of Tempora's eruption were evidence of pollution's cooling the earth.
4. The effects of Tempora's eruption affected only Sambawa, the Dutch East Indies.
5. The cause of cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 was volcanic ash in the atmosphere.
6. The cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 seriously affected crop and livestock production.
7. No one realized the cause of the deterioration of the world's agricultural commodity market because weather forecasts were inaccurate.
8. The deterioration of the world's agricultural commodity community was caused by a long delay between cause and effect.
9. No one realized the cause of the deterioration of the world's agricultural commodity market because there was a long delay between cause and effect.
10. If, as some scientists predict, the world ends in ice, the cause might be modern man's pollution of the air and volcanic eruptions.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.

According to a magazine article I read recently, we (1)______ live in an age of increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their taste for enjoyment and even adventure relatively (2)________ but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for leisure are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to mention the fact that people (3)________ to spend less time traveling to work or may even be working from home. What I can't understand, however, is who these people are. As far as I can (4)________ the whole thing is another one of (5)________ journalistic fictions. I admit that there are a lot of retired people (6)_______ but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang- gliding or sailing single-handed (7)________ the world. My own parents seem to (8)________ most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone (9)________ remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to (10)________ up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my lifestyle either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my pension.

1. A. presently	B. at the moment	C. now	D. at this time
2. A. present	B. survived	C. free	D. intact
3. A. use	B. tend	C. have	D. demand
4. A. concern	B. imagine	C. expect	D. tell
5. A. the	B. those	C. these	D. some
6. A. in our days	B. in these times	C. nowadays	D. now and again
7. A. round	B. over	C. through	D. into
8. A. have	B. use	C. save	D. spend
9. A. would	B. to	C. had	D. might
10.A. keep	B. line	C. show	D. set

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS

Use the correct tense and form of the verb provided to fit each gap.

This time last year I (1. cycle) ______ in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We (2. decide) _____ to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (3. be) ______ to France before, but we (4. know) ______ some French from our time at school and we (5. manage) ______ to brush up on the basics. Now we (6. wonder) _____ if we (7. make) _____ the right decision. We (8. plan) _____ our route carefully in advance, but we (9. forget) ______ one important thing, the weather. It (10. rain) ______ solidly since our arrival and that night we (11. end) ______ sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we (12. ride) ______ down a steep hill my bike (13. skid) ______ on the wet road and I (14. fall) ________. I (15. realize) ________ immediately that I (16. break) ______ my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (17. catch) ______ the next train to Calais for the ferry home. Unfortunately my parents (18. expect) ______ me home for a fortnight, and (19. go) ______ away on holiday. So I (20. spend) ______ a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading Teach Yourself French.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the corrects particles.

1. The play quite lived __________ to my expectations.
2. He took it __________ granted that they were happy.
3. Put __________ the cigarette, please. I don't like the smell of your tobacco.
4. What time did you turn __________ last night?
5. It never occurred __________ me to ask him for proof of his identity.
6. You should comply __________ the school rules.
7. Just smell this meat! It's ________
8. We're all very obliged ________ you.
9. He's quite careless ________ danger.
10. She's very nervous ________ the new boss.
11. I'm faithful ________ my principle.
12. I've been so anxious ________ you.

13. This service is free ________ charge.
14. They went ahead contrary ________ my advice.
15. He was married ________ Sue for a day.
16. ________ the devil and the deep blue sea.
17. Have a card ________ your sleeve.
18. Sheila was right, so Paul had to back ________
19. We are having our living room done ________
20. I don't believe you. You're having me ________

III. WORD FORMS

1. Complete each of these sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses:

1. Tom spoke ________ because he was so excited. (BREATHE)
2. It was very ________ of you to sing so loud so late at night . (THINK)
3. He doesn't agree with the ________ that there is a life on other planets. (BELIEVE)
4. In _____ with the rules of the competition, the team was disqualified. (ACCORD)
5. Jim's ________ of the crime only made matters worse. (DENY)
6. The film is entertaining but full of historical ________. (ACCURATE)
7. Do you ever suffer from ________. (BORE)
8. John is not the only person who has found the ________ to his problem while he was asleep. (SOLVE)
9. Are there any ________ rivers left in the world? (POLLUTE)
10. Most people agree that Christmas has become too ________. (COMMERCE)

2. Fill in each blank with the correct form of a word in the box.

EXCEED - RETAIL - ESSENCE - CRITIC - LOGIC - VARIABLE - CENTRE - AVOID - EFFICIENT– PRESS

FOOD MILES

In Britain, what is described as 'food miles', the distance which food is transported from the place where it is grown to its point of sale, continues to rise. This has major (0. ECONOMY), social and environmental consequences, given the traffic congestion and pollution which (1) __________ follow.

According to (2) __________ groups, the same amount of food is travelling 50% further than twenty years ago. What's more, the rise in the demand for road haulage over this period has mostly been due to the transport of food and drink. The groups assert that the increase in the number of lorry journeys is (3) ______ and that many of these are far from (4) __________ .

In the distribution systems employed by British food (5) __________, fleets of lorries bring all goods into more (6) __________ located warehouses for redistribution across the country. (7) __________ as this might appear, the situation whereby some goods get sent back to the same areas from which they came is (8) __________.

In response to scathing (9) __________ from environmentalists, some food distributors now aim to minimize the impact of food miles by routing vehicles, wherever possible, on motorways after dark. This encourages greater energy (10) __________ whilst also reducing the impact on the residential areas through which they would otherwise pass.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In most lines of the following text, there is one word which is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Find this wrong word and then write in the space given. Some lines are correct.

Example: 0: being

0 Midsummer, the celebration of the turning of the sun, has been being the
00 highlight of the northern summer for centuries- an event full of symbolism,
1 customs, magic and superstitions. In Finland, Midsummer night is so short
2 as that evening duck flows into morning dawn almost unnoticed. Even in
3 southern Finland, midnight is the best described as strong twilight.
4 Midsummer night was, the most of all, the cerebration of greenery and
5 fruit. Nature is in a full bloom then and the day is never-ending. It was
6 customary throughout Finland to bring branches and greenery to indoors on
7 Midsummer Eve. Houses were so thoroughly cleaned and decorated with
8 birch branches and flower garlands. This 'indoor forest' was complete when
9 leaves on the scrubbed floor gave out a fresh forest aroma. Midsummer is
10 still the Finns' most important summer cerebration. They gather together
11 around the bonfire to make dance, play and be with family and friends
12 themselves. In some areas Midsummer poles decorated with flowers garlands
13 and leaves that are erected for the festivities. Although some of the old ceremonies
14 are now performed only for fun, Midsummer night, as bathed in the strange
15 white light of the North, is still mysterious.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passages. Use only one word in each space.

Passage 1:

Birds that feed in (1) _______ commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, (2) _______ there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep (3) _______ at night and conserve precious food reserves. (4) _______ way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters (5) _______ in dense vegetation or enter a cavity - horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks - but the effect of sheltering is magnified by several birds huddling (6) _______ in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three together saved a third of their heat. The (7) _______

possible benefit of communal roosts is (8) _______ they act as "information centers." (9) _______ the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the (10) _______ some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat.

Passage 2:

Men have lived in groups and societies (1) _______ all times and in all places, as far as we know. They do not seem (2) ______ to survive as human beings unless they live in (3) ______ cooperation with one abother. The most basic of (4) ______ human groups is the family in its various forms. The most important reason for this is the simple (5) ______ that human beings take many years to develop . In (6) ______ they are the most helpless of all earthly creatures. For several years after birth, a child has to be (7) ________, clothed and protected day and night. In all societies such duties normally fall to a family group of some kind . Men (8)________ groups for countless other reasons. For instance, it is only by cooperating that they are able to (9) ________ their environment and defend (10) ________ .

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Criteria like language or tribe can become the basis for political disintegration.
   → Political disintegration________________________
2. Language group conflicts may persist beyond the situation which gave rise to them.
   → Language group conflicts________________________
3. It is not certain that John will get the job.
   → It is not________________________
4. A house in that district will cost you at least $ 100.000.
   → You won't be able________________________
5. Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his illness.
   → Alan's illness________________________

2. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in bold letters. The words must not be altered in any way.

1. After six-year relationship, Martha and Billy have decided to get married. **KNOT**
   ____
2. Our luggage has been stolen! **RUN**
   ____
3. It's very important for me to know the answer. **SIMPLY**
   ____
4. A government official leaked the story to the world press. **WIND**
   ____
5. Building societies will have to guard against their rivals. **LAURELS**
   ____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN QUỐC HỌC HUẾ - THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5ps)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. delicate B. concentrate C. private D. accurate
2. A. rise B. rinse C. browse D. bruise
3. A. grandeur B. gaudy C. deck D. day
4. A. comet B. simile C. starlet D. sequence
5. A. fathom B. feather C. anthem D. within

Pick out the word whose stress is different from those of the other words.

6. A. automobile B. microprocessor C. biosphere D. preoccupy
7. A. commodity B. condescending C. conscientious D. intertwine
8. A. princess B. dissolve C. rebuke D. canal
9. A. conscience B. pension C. pleasure D. antique
10. A. diagram B. diagonal C. diaper D. diamond

II. READING

Passage 1: **Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

The sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.
B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.
C. To present a theory about red giant stars.
D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through.

2. The word 'fueled' in line 1 is closest in meaning to
A. powered B. bombarded C. created D. propelled
3. The word 'state' in the first paragraph (underlined) is closest in meaning to
A. shape B. condition C. location D. size
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun →
A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.
B. has been in existence for 10 billion years.
C. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.
D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.
5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?
A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
D. Its center will grow smaller and hotter.
6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?
A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.
B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.
C. It will become too hot for life to exist.
D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.
7. As a white dwarf, the Sun will be
A. the same size as the planet Mercury.
B. thousands of times smaller than it is today.
C. around 35 million miles in diameter.
D. cold and dark.
8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?
A. Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.
B. Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion.
C. Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf.
D. White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf.
9. The word 'there' in paragraph 4 (underlined) refers to
A. our own planet. B. the outer surface of the Sun.
C. the core of a black dwarf. D. the planet Mercury.
10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
A. Alarmed B. Pessimistic C. Comic D. Objective.

***Passage 2:* Read the following text and answer the questions.**

Another critical factor that plays a part in susceptibility to colds is age. A study done by the University of Michigan School of Public Health revealed particulars that seem to hold true for the general population. Infants are the most cold-ridden group, averaging more than six colds in their first year. Boys have more colds than girls up to age three. After the age of three, girls are more susceptible than boys, and teenage girls average three colds a year to boys' two.

The general incidence of colds continues to decline into maturity. Elderly people who are in good health have as few as one or two colds annually. One exception is found among people in their twenties, especially women, who show a rise in cold infections, because people in this age group are most likely to have young children. Adults who delay having children until their thirties and forties experience the same sudden increase in cold infections.

The study also found that economics plays an important role. As income increases, the frequency at which colds are reported in the family decreases. Families with the lowest income suffer about a third more colds than families at the upper end. Lower income generally forces people to live in more cramped quarters than those typically occupied by wealthier people, and crowding increases the opportunities for the cold virus to travel from person to person. Low income may also adversely influence diet. The degree to which poor nutrition affects susceptibility to colds is not yet clearly established, but an inadequate diet is suspected of lowering resistance generally.

1. The paragraph that precedes this passage most probably deals with
A. minor diseases other than colds.
B. the recommended treatment of colds.
C. a factor that affects susceptibility to colds.
D. methods of preventing colds among elderly people.
2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'particulars' in the first paragraph (underlined)?
A. Minor errors B. Specific facts
C. Small distinctions D. Individual people
3. What does the author claim about the study discussed in the passage?
A. It contains many inconsistencies.
B. It specializes in children.
C. It contradicts the results of earlier studies in the field.
D. Its results apparently are relevant for the population as a whole.
4. It may be inferred from the passage that which of the following groups of people is most likely to catch cold?
A. Infant boys B. Young girls
C. Teenage boys D. Elderly women paragraph of the passage
5. There is information in the second which of the following conclusions?
A. Men are more susceptible to colds than women.
B. Children infect their parents with colds.
C. People who live in a cold climate have more colds than those who live in a warm one.
D. People who don't have children are more susceptible to colds than those who do.
6. The phrase "people in this age group" near the end of paragraph 2 (underlined) refers to
A. infants B. people in their twenties
C. people in their thirties and forties D. elderly people

7. *The author's main purpose in writing the last paragraph of the passage was to*
A. explain how cold viruses are transmitted.
B. prove that a poor diet causes colds.
C. discuss the relationship between income and frequency of colds.
D. analyze the distribution of income among the people in the study.

8. *The word 'cramped' in the middle of paragraph 3 (underlined) is closest in meaning to*
A. cheap B. crowded C. depressing D. simple

9. *The families with lowest income suffer* ______.
A. a third of the colds that the families with higher income do.
B. fewer colds than the families with higher income.
C. as many colds as the families with higher income.
D. more colds than the families with higher income

10. *The author's tone in this passage could best be describe as*
A. neutral B. humorous C. tentative D. critical

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ps)

Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

I don't want to alarm you. There is still enough sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being washed away and have to be regularly (1) ______.

First much of the sand for beaches (2) ______ from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To protect them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no (3) ______, crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would normally feed them.

Beaches are also supplied with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and (4) ______ built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers (5) ______ less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In Egypt the building of the Aswan Dam has (6) ______ the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal (7) ______. That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of (8) ______ as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff (9) ______ this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves (10) ______. This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

1. A. removed B. replaced C. rebuilt D. redrawn
2. A. collects B. forms C. falls D. comes
3. A. sooner B. longer C. further D. later
4. A. reservoirs B. canals C. wells D. locks
5. A. fetch B. take C. pull D. push
6. A. kept B. trapped C. sealed D. solidified
7. A. beaches B. resorts C. areas D. parts
8. A. growing B. shrinking C. swelling D. reducing
9. A. tops B. faces C features D. hangings
10. A. bounce B. jump C. splash D. ripple

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS

Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate form. (10 ps)

My parents hardly (1) ______ (seat) in the Brimlows' kitchen, and my father (2) ______ (wonder) how to open the unpleasant business, when the sound of the front door (3) ______ (hear). Luther was not alone. He (4) ______ (come) into the kitchen pale and (5) ______ (tremble), and with him was a tall, well-dressed man. Luther (6) ______ (lick) his lips and (7) ______ (explain) that this was Mr. Armroyd, the stockbroker who (8) ______ (employ) him. Without preliminary Mr. Armroyd began: "I (9) ______ (save) the police a job by (10) ______ (bring) your son along myself, Mrs. Brimlow."

Luther immediately began to babble: "I can explain everything, Mother. It's all a mistake. I (11) ______ (not steal). It was nothing but (12) ______ (borrow). Mrs. Brimlow's cunning face (13) ______ (sharpen), and she said, "I think your husband ought to leave us, Mrs. Pentecost. And you, too."

My father answered her sharply. "I'm not so sure about that, Mrs. Brimlow." And (14) ______ (turn) to Mr. Armroyd, he added: "My wife and I - we live next door - we just (15) ______ (come) in here to settle some matters that (16) ______ (concern) this young man. They may (17) ______ (relate) to what you have to say, and if we have your permission we shall stay."

Mrs. Brimlow, (18) ______ (sniff) danger, cried, "I (19) ______ (not have) it! This is my house, and who (20) ______ (stay) in it is my business - not Mr. Armroyd's or anyone else's."

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS. (10ps)

Put one suitable preposition in the blank of each sentence.

1. My cousin George is obsessed ______ keeping fit.
2. The suspect was released from prison ______ bail.
3. He went ______ his own accord: nobody forced him to go.
4. You should always have a card ______ your sleeve.
5. What do you get if you divide 22 ______ 7? A complicated number.
6. Most musicians spend their lives striving ______ perfection.
7. They say that there is an exception ______ every rule.
8. There were no ripe apples ______ reach, so I moved the ladder.
9. I don't really hit it ______ with my new boss.
10. Sorry I'm late. Something cropped ______ at the office.

11. If trains always leave ____________ schedule, why do so many of them arrive late at the other end?
12. The survivors of the Titanic were ____________ sea for several days before being rescued.
13. My husband brought me some flowers today. He must be ____________ something!
14. We were all very excited ____________ the prospect of a free trip to Paris.
15. Does it matter what a national politician does ____________ private as long as he performs well in his job?
16. Stop wasting time! Get to my office ____________ the double.
17. Many frozen foods are deficient ____________ vitamins.
18. I'm afraid I can't come to the concert with you. I'm ____________ my ears in work this week.
19. It was very good ____________ Sue to drive us to the airport.
20. Breaking his leg a second time put Peter's football career ____________ jeopardy.

III. WORD FORMS

A. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.(10ps)

1. People used to suffer from their life-time physical ____________ (normal).
2. Unless we do research on ____________ (sun) energy, wind power, ____________ (tide) power..., our fossil fuels will run out.
3. In my opinion, this book is just ____________ (intellect) rubbish.
4. The alpine ____________ (land) is very dramatic.
5. The slight ____________ (form) in his left hand was corrected by surgery.
6. It may be ____________ (produce) to force them into making a decision, and if you upset them they're quite likely to overact.
7. Like oil, gas is a fossil fuel and is thus a ____________ (renew) source of energy.
8. Various ____________ (practice) by police officers were brought to light by the enquiry.
9. Tourists forget their ____________ (conceive) ideas as soon as they visit our country.
10. They won the case because of the ____________ (appear) in court of the defendant.

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in the box to fill in the blank in the following passages. (10ps)

persist	**confer**	**dispose**	**lonely**	**difficult**
part	**think**	**out**	**condition**	**conscious**

More than half the world's population consider themselves shy, delegates to the first international (1) ____________ on shyness, being held in Cardiff, will be told today. One in 10 cases is severe. Effects include mutism, speech problems, (2) ____________ blushing, shaking and trembling, lack of eye contact, (3) ____________ in forming relationships and social phobia - the most extreme form of shyness, defined by the American Psychiatric Association as a pronounced and (4) ____________ fear of social or performance situations in which embarrassment may occur. Shy people tend to blame themselves for social failure and attribute success to (5) ____________ factors. They expect their behaviour to be inadequate remember only negative information about themselves and accept without challenge adverse comments from others.

The causes are complex and not fully understood. The latest theory is that it can be traced to genes as well as to social (6) ____________. One estimate, based on research with twins, is that around 15 per cent of the population are born with a (7) ____________ to shyness. Some psychologists believe there are two types: an early developing, fearful shyness and a later developing, (8) ____________ shyness. The fearful version emerges often in the first year of life and is (9) ____________ to be (10) ____________ inherited.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Find out and underline 10 mistakes in the following passage. (10ps)

Simply be bilingual does not qualify anyone to interpreting. Interpreting does not merely a mechanical process of converting one sentence in language A into a same sentence in language B. Rather, it is a complex art in that thoughts and idioms which have no obvious analogues from tongue to tongue - or words which have multiple meanings - must quickly be transformed in many a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressing to the listener.

There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and consecutive, each requires separate talents. The former, sitting in an isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting that a foreign-language speaker says as he says it - actually a sentence afterwards. Consecutive interpreters are the one most international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for smaller meetings without sound booths, headphones, and another high-tech gear.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Part 1. **Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with <u>one</u> suitable word. (10 ps)**

Not (1) ____________ all the tea in China (2) ____________ Jamie have admitted to his little sister Alexandra that he was nearly paralysed with fear. That (3) ____________ of thing would never do. After all, he was a big boy now, nearly six years old. (4) ____________ must she on any (5) ____________ suspect that they were lost in (6) ____________ they both thought of as a great forest.

The two of them had picnicked in the 'forest', (7) ____________ to be home before nightfall, but unfortunately the sun had now (8) ____________. Just as Jamie was giving up in despair, he heard his name called. Beside himself with joy, he (9) ____________ into his father's open arms. Not till then (10) ____________ the tears begin to fall.

Part 2. **Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with <u>one</u> suitable word. (10ps)**

British television is the big success story of post-war years. Little (1) ____________ than a limited experiment before the war, it blossomed in the years following 1945. In 1955, commercial television began. Today, 90 per cent of the population have television in their homes.

In 1960, a committee of enquiry was (2) _________ up, under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington, to investigate the workings of broadcasting. The Pilkington Report, published in 1962, had (3) _________ to say:

"Television has been considered a mirror of society, but the metaphor, although striking, wholly misses the major issue of the responsibility of the broadcasting authorities. For, if we consider the first aspect of this responsibility, what is the (4) _________ to reflect? Is it to reflect the best or the worst (5) _________ us? One cannot escape the question by saying that it must do both; one must ask then whether it is to present the best and the worst with complete indifference and (6) _________ comment. Television must not, and cannot, merely reflect the moral standards of society. It must affect (7) _________ either by changing or by reinforcing them."

All broadcasting, and television (8) _________, must be ready and anxious to experiment, to show something new and unusual, to give a hearing (9) _________ dissent. Here, broadcasting must be most willing to make mistakes; for if it does not, it will (10) _________ no discoveries.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ps)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10ps)

1. Provided your handwriting is legible the examiner will accept your answer.
   So long as the examiner _________________________________.
2. Attendances at the exhibition have been down this year.
   The exhibition _________________________________
3. His efforts to find a solution didn't deserve such savage criticism.
   He shouldn't _________________________________
4. Mr. Foster asked me to write this letter to you.
   It is at _________________________________.
5. Julia soon calmed down and explained her problem.
   Julia soon pulled _________________________________.

Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word or words in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

6. I don't think this record will ever be popular.
   _________________________________ CATCH
7. Mike is never reluctant to make tough decisions as a manager.
   _________________________________ SHRINKS
8. You can't possibly expect me to have supper ready by eight o'clock.
   _________________________________ QUESTION
9. It is my opinion that there is no advantage in further discussion.
   _________________________________ SEE
10. Please excuse Jane's poor typing: she's only been learning for a month .
   _________________________________ ALLOWANCES

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5 pts)

Part 1: Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. r<u>oo</u>m	B. z<u>oo</u>	C. br<u>oo</u>k	D. l<u>oo</u>p
2. A. infl<u>a</u>tion	B. d<u>a</u>nger	C. <u>a</u>ngle	D. <u>a</u>ngel
3. A. br<u>ea</u>ch	B. sw<u>ea</u>t	C. br<u>ea</u>kfast	D. br<u>ea</u>d
4. A. sq<u>ua</u>bble	B. sq<u>ua</u>ll	C. sq<u>ua</u>tter	D. sq<u>ua</u>d
5. A. sq<u>ui</u>d	B. sq<u>ui</u>ffy	C. sq<u>ui</u>b	D. sq<u>ui</u>rt

Part 2: Circle a word that has the different stress from the rest.

1. A. reunite	B. employee	C. understand	D. recommend
2. A. introduce	B. devastate	C. reconcile	D. daffodil
3. A. opportunity	B. productivity	C. electricity	D. administrative
4. A. facsimile	B. comfortable	C. devastating	D. agriculture
5. A. internal	B. interpret	C. interlace	D. interstice

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 pts)

The first two decades of this century were dominated by the microbe hunters. These hunters had tracked down one after another of the microbes responsible for the most dreaded scourges of many centuries: tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria. But there remained some terrible diseases for which no microbe could be **incriminated**: scurvy, pellagra, rickets, beriberi. Then it was discovered that these diseases were caused by the lack of vitamins, a trace substance in the diet. The diseases could be prevented or cured by consuming foods that contained the vitamins. And so in the decades of the 1920's and 1930's, nutrition became a science and the vitamin hunters replaced the microbe hunters.

In the 1940's and 1950's, biochemists **strived** to learn why each of the vitamins was essential for health. They discovered that key enzymes in metabolism depend on one or another of the vitamins as coenzymes to perform the chemistry that provides cells with energy for growth and function. Now, these enzyme hunters occupied center stage.

You are aware that the enzyme hunters have been replaced by a new breed of hunters who are tracking genes-the blueprints for each of the enzymes-and are discovering the defective genes that cause inherited diseases-diabetes, cystic fibrosis. These gene hunters, or genetic engineers, use recombinant DNA technology to identify and clone genes and introduce them into bacterial cells and plants to create factories for the massive production of hormones and vaccines for medicine and for better crops for agriculture. Biotechnology has become a multibillion-dollar industry.

In view of the inexorable progress in science, we can expect that the gene hunters will be replaced in the spotlight. When and by whom? Which kind of hunter will dominate the scene in the last decade of our waning century and in the early decades of the next? I wonder whether the hunters who will **occupy the spotlight** will be neurobiologists who apply the techniques of the enzyme and gene hunters to the functions of the brain. What to call them? The head hunters. I will return to them later.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The microbe hunters
B. The potential of genetic engineering
C. The progress of modern medical research
D. The discovery of enzymes

*2. The word **incriminated** is closest in meaning to __________*

A. investigated | B. blamed | C. eliminated | D. produced

3. Which of the following can be cured by a change in diet?

A. Tuberculosis | B. Cholera | C. Cystic fibrosis | D. Pellagra

*4. The word **strived** is closest in meaning to __________*

A. failed | B. tried | C. experimented | D. studied

5. How do vitamins influence health?

A. They are necessary for some enzymes to function.
B. They protect the body from microbes.
C. They keep food from spoiling.
D. They are broken down by cells to produce energy.

6. In the third paragraph, the author compares cells that have been genetically altered by biotechnicians to __________

A. gardens | B. factories | C. hunters | D. spotlights

*7. The phrase **occupy the spotlight** is closest in meaning to __________*

A. receive the most attention | B. go the furthest
C. conquer territory | D. lighten the load

8. The author implies that the most important medical research topic of the future will be __________

A. the functions of the brain | B. inherited diseases
C. the operation of vitamins | D. the structure of genes

9. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the last paragraph of the passage?

A. Critical | B. Speculative | C. Appreciative | D. Emotional

10. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

A. The focus of medical research will change in the next two decades.
B. Medical breakthroughs often depend on luck.
C. Medical research throughout the twentieth century has been dominated by microbe hunters.
D. Most diseases are caused by defective genes.

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 pts)

While many nineteenth-century reformers hoped to bring about reform through education or by eliminating specific social evils, some thinkers wanted to start over and remake society by founding ideal, cooperative communities. The United States seemed to them a spacious and unencumbered country where models of a perfect society could succeed. These communitarian thinkers hoped their success would lead to imitation, until communities free of crime, poverty, and other social ills would cover the land. A number of religious groups, notably the Shakers, practiced communal living, but the main **impetus** to found model communities came from nonreligious, rationalistic thinkers.

Among the communitarian philosophers, three of the most influential were Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, and John Humphrey Noyes. Owen, famous for his humanitarian policies as owner of several **thriving** textile mills in Scotland, believed that faulty environment was to blame for human problems and that these problems could be eliminated in a rationally planned society. In 1825 he put his principles into practice at New Harmony, Indiana. The community failed economically after a few years but not before achieving a number of social successes. Fourier, a commercial employee in France, never visited the United States. However, his theories of cooperative living influenced many Americans through the writings of Albert Brisbane, whose *Social Destiny of Man* explained Fourierism and its self-sufficient associations or **phalanxes**. One or more of these phalanxes was organized in every Northern state. The most famous were Red Bank, New Jersey, and Brook Farm, Massachusetts. An early member of the latter was the author Nathaniel Hawthorne. Noyes founded the most enduring and probably the **oddest** of the utopian communities, the Oneida Community of upstate New York. Needless to say, none of these experiments had any lasting effects on the patterns of American society.

11. The main topic of the passage is __________

A. nineteenth-century schools
B. American reformers
C. the philosophy of Fourierism
D. model communities in the nineteenth century

12. Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as one of the general goals of communitarian philosophers?

A. To remake society
B. To spread their ideas throughout the United States
C. To establish ideal communities
D. To create opportunities through education

*13. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **impetus**?*

A. Stimulus | B. Commitment | C. Drawback | D. Foundation

*14. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **thriving**?*

A. Prosperous | B. Famous | C. Failing | D. Pioneering

15. *The **phalanxes** described in the second paragraph were an idea originally conceived by ....*

A. Albert Brisbane
B. Robert Owen
C. Charles Fourier
D. John Humphrey Noyes

16. *Why does the author mention Nathaniel Hawthorne?*

A. He founded Brook Farm in Massachusetts.
B. He was a critic of Charles Fourier.
C. He wrote a book that led to the establishment of model communities.
D. He was at one time a member of the Brook Farm community

17. *Which of the following communities lasted longest?*

A. New Harmony
B. The Oneida Community
C. Red Bank
D. Brook Farm

18. *The word **oddest** is closest in meaning to which of the following?*

A. Earliest
B. Most independent
C. Largest
D. Most unusual

19. *The author implies that, for readers, the conclusion of the passage is ______*

A. obvious
B. surprising
C. absurd
D. practical

20. *Why did the author probably divide the passage into two paragraphs?*

A. To compare nineteenth-century reforms with twentieth-century reforms
B. To present an overview of a concept in the first paragraph and specific examples in the second
C. To contrast the work of utopian thinkers with that of practical reformers
D. To give the causes for a phenomenon in the first paragraph and its consequences in the second

III. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

Fill in the numbered blanks choosing A, B, C or D which fits best. (10 pts)

Oxford is a city with such a (1) __________ reputation that many who come here find themselves intimidated by the place and can't wait to leave, while others, taking to it like a duck to water, find themselves returning again and again. The college lawns provide a gorgeous (2) __________ to serious study, and in the right light, on a sunny winter's morning say, one feels as if one is (3) __________ on air, such is the sense of unreality. Oxford may like to pretend that it is at the intellectual (4) __________ of things, but in many ways it is no more than a sleepy (5) __________ where, to mix metaphors, transitory students, the (6) __________ of their generation, wait in the wings, allowing their talents to flourish before moving off into the industrial or political (7) __________. Much of this is a myth, of course. Hardship and hard work are very much part and (8) __________ of student life. The (9) __________ get through the three years' hard grind by simply putting their shoulders to the wheel before going on to fairly average jobs. Only for the tiny minority is Oxford the first (10) __________ on the ladder to fame and fortune.

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. mind-blowing	B. clear-headed	C. backhanded	D. broken-hearted
2.	A. backdrop	B. curtain	C. scene	D. screen
3.	A. flying	B. gliding	C. floating	D. swimming
4.	A. wheel	B. engine	C. spoke	D. hub
5.	A. backwater	B. stream	C. tributary	D. watershed
6.	A. froth	B. cream	C. fat	D. caviar
7.	A. peak	B. abattoir	C. dead-end	D. fast-lane
8.	A. package	B. section	C. province	D. parcel
9.	A. level-headed	B. hot-headed	C. hot-blooded	D. kind-hearted
10.	A. step	B. position	C. elevation	D. ascent

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Part I: Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets. (5 pts)

1. A: I realize I (not say) __________
   B: That's all right. I have forgiven you.
2. You (not buy) __________ so many eggs because we still had a dozen of them.
3. She fell over some pieces of wood (leave) __________ (lie) __________ around.
4. We strongly suggest that kind of milk (advertise) __________ on television (ban) __________.
5. There's no point in meeting her. She is certainly (leave) __________ by now.
6. Nothing in his room (move) __________ since he (send) __________ to the office.
7. I'd rather you (not tell) __________ her the truth last night.

Part II: Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage. (5 pts)

A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake, one of the world's largest and deepest, lies (1. hide) __________ there under four kilometers of ice. Now (2. know) __________ as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water (3. locate) __________ under the ice block that comprises Antarctica. The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this block of ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core. The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the frigid temperatures (the lowest ever recorded on Earth) on the surface.

The lake (4. first discover) __________ in the 1970s while a research team (5. conduct) __________ an aerial survey of the area. Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size. It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite (6. make) __________ scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake; the satellite-borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it (7. float) __________ on the water of the lake.

The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake (8. trap) ______________ under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient microbes that (9. survive) ______________ for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organisms in more exposed areas. The downside of the discovery, however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination. Scientists (10. look) ______________ for possible ways to accomplish this.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill each blank space with an appropriate preposition or particle. (10 pts)

1. My attention was drawn ______________ the picture on the far wall.
2. The villagers left their homes in the valley and moved to higher grounds as a precaution ______________ flooding.
3. Dave takes ______________ the Prime Minister really well.
4. As she didn't have a lot of cash she bought the bridge ______________ credit.
5. Queen Victoria reigned ______________ Britain and Ireland for over sixty years.
6. The new wonder watch from Seiko is guaranteed ______________ any type of breakage including water damage and accident!
7. He's a genius ________ a pencil and can capture a likeness in a few deft strokes.
8. I'm afraid a penalty clause has been written ______________ your contract.
9. The government was finally brought ______________ by a minor scandal.
10. Her father laid ________ her when she came home two hours late from a party.
11. The authorities managed to keep _____ rebellious factions with the use of force.
12. I don't think we can rule this possibility ______________
13. The boss asked me to make ______________ the hours I missed last week.
14. The lecturer had difficulty in putting ______________ his ideas.
15. I think you've missed ______________ John and Sally from the invitation list.
16. We'd better have central heating installed before winter sets ______________
17. Ann was told ______________ by her father for coming home late.
18. That factory turns ______________ hundreds of small appliances every day.
19. The computer used to play ______________ a lot so we decided to get a new one.
20. Paula decided to pack ______________ her teaching job and work in a bar.

III. WORD FORMS

Part I: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words. (10 pts)

1. The length of this box is twice its ______________. **BROAD**
2. Mr. Henry is said to be a weak and ______________ man. **DECISION**
3. The doctor advised Mr. Hank to follow his ______________ diet strictly. **DIABETES**

4. Julia played a ______________ role in the planning of the millennium exhibition. **CONSULTATION**
5. Nobody wears clothes like that any more because they are terribly ______________ **FASHION**
6. Newspapers blamed the chaos after the flood on the ______________ of the local officials. **ADMINISTER**
7. Spies often use ______________ for small-scale reproduction of documents. **FILM**
8. We are expecting a ______________ of bananas from Africa this week. **SHIP**
9. Bard is a good employee, and is very ______________ **CONSCIENCE**
10. One ______________ equal one million cycles per second. **HERTZ**

Part II: Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words in the box. (10 pts)

LIFE ON MARS

EXCESS, ENGINE, PIONEER, CIVIL, HABITABLE, DEMOCRATIC, AID, PERTURB, LEGISLATE, LIGHT

The planet Mars is, at present (1) ______________ Dust hangs in the air like a light fog, the temperature can (2) ______________ 100 degrees below zero, the habitat is barren and humans cannot breathe (3) ______________ But Dr. Robert Zubrin an astronautical (4) ______________, believes that one day this will all change. Although it could take hundreds of years to turn Mars into a viable arena for the development of life. Dr. Zubrin is (5) ______________ by this timescale. He believes that we need the challenge, (6) ______________ are like people, they develop in response to challenges and a human mission to Mars would encourage every child to learn science, develop their mind and become part of a (7) ______________ new world.

More importantly Zubrin (8) ______________, the political benefits that life on Mars could bring to those on Earth. He sees Mars as an open frontier where the rules have not yet been written. He believes the most profound freedom that people can have is to make their own world - one which may even have a direct (9) ______________ in which everyone will vote on (10) ______________ via e-mail.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Read the following passage. There are 10 errors. Identify the errors and then correct them. (10 pts)

RELAXATION

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping on in front of the television with a welcome drink. Also is it about drifting into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness may be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in spite of quality and effect. Regardless of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are in rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is so natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. Having relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, more than one of exhaustion.

Unfortunately, as a result of living in today competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, feeling alone nurturing our body's abilities. That needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With this in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes, however deep-seated.

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST

Part I: Fill in each of the numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

THE SLOW ARRIVAL OF THE WHEEL

It is nearly impossible in our post-industrial society to conceive of a world without wheels. From clocks to huge machinery and from cars to computer disks, (1) ____________ employs cogs, wheels or other types of cylindrical components that spin on an axis. (2) ____________ the wheel took a relatively long time to be invented and several civilizations reached a relatively high level of technological sophistication (3) ____________ it. The most likely explanation is that neither terrain nor climate suited the wheel. Until 10,000 BC, much of the world was (4) ____________ the grip of the last vestiges of the lee Age. (5) ____________ was not under ice sheet was covered by desert, jungle or bog - conditions obviously unsuited for something like the wheel.

Most experts agree that the wheel evolved from the fact that Neolithic man was familiar with moving heavy objects (6) ____________ putting a roller, such as a tree trunk, under the load. Such techniques were used to move the huge stone blocks to build the pyramids around 2980 BC and probably Stonehenge, which dates back to around 2000 BC. (7) ____________ technique for moving large, heavy objects was to place them on sledges and to put the sledges on rollers. In time, it is likely that the sledge wore grooves into the rollers with the result that ancient man had a ratio - a small turn of the inner edge of the worn groove generated a larger turn of the outer edge of the roller. The next (8) ____________ final step in the invention of the wheel was to reduce the weight of the roller by cutting away the wood between the grooves, in (9) ____________ way creating an axle with a wheel at each end. At last man (10) ____________ better indulge his passions for travel, speed and movement.

Part II: Fill in each of the numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls is Canada's foremost tourist attraction in terms of the number of visitors it attracts. Apart from the waterfall itself, however, there is precious (1) ____________ to detain you in the area. Unless, (2) ____________ is, you're

a fan of wax museums, flashing neon lights and souvenir shops. But the *Maid of the Mist* boat ride is something net to be missed. (3) ____________ operation since 1846, the boat takes millions of tourists a year around the base of the Falls. It's a wet ride and more often than not, the raincoats they supply you with prove futile against the stinging spray, but it's well (4) ____________ the drenching. The view of hundreds of liters of water per second crashing onto the rocks right in front of you is (5) ____________ short of breathtaking

For those who want a closer look, the journey behind the Falls also repays the price of admission, as the school groups you'll inevitably (6) ____________ across there will be only (7) ____________ willing to testify. You walk through man-made tunnels to an observation tower situated on the very brink of the Falls. The experience (8) ____________ only be described as surreal, you feel as though you're actually walking inside the waterfall. (9) ____________ with the boat ride, you're guaranteed a soaking, but there again, this is waterfall, so (10) ____________ do you expect?

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20 pts)

1. We were very impressed by the new cinema but found it rather expensive.
   Impressed ____
2. I'm absolutely sure he took the money on purpose.
   He could not ____
3. Everyone was surprised that the singer had very little money when he died.
   The singer ____
4. The Yeti has very rarely been seen at this altitude.
   There have ____
5. He promised us he would come. (**word**)
   ____
6. She was delighted with her new car. (**pink**)
   ____
7. She has to do what you ask (**option**)
   ____
8. Alison bought the big house because she wanted to open a hotel. (**view**)
   Alison bought the big house ____________________________ a hotel.
9. If it rains, they will hold the concert indoors. (**event**)
   The concert ____ rain.
10. The sales director told his staff nothing about the new marketing post. (**dark**)
    The sales director ____________________ about the new marketing post.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT - QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (40 PTS)

I. PHONOLOGY: (5 pts)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words. (2,5 pts)

1. A. ragged B. hatred C. blessed D. confused
2. A. range B. mango C. access D. apprehension
3. A. brown B. flown C. drown D. frown
4. A. nervous B. prefer C. echo D. conserve
5. A. exempt B. complete C. compete D. fleet

2. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same line. (2,5 pts)

1. A. character B. phonetic C. Pacific D. phenomenon
2. A. rehearsal B. teenager C. orchestra D. pastime
3. A. hygiene B. museum C. remember D. neglect
4. A. understand B. volunteer C. European D. newspaper
5. A. contractual B. dislike C. demanding D. orgasm

II. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (5 pts)

From the four underlined words or phrases (A), B., (C), or (D), identify the one that is not correct.

1. The orbit (A) of a celestial body (B) is usually (C) in the shape of ellipse (D).
2. The average cat sleeps (A) sixteen hours for a day (B), in short intervals (C) called 'cat naps' (D).
3. Liquid will flow and take (A) the shape (B) of their (C) container (D).
4. Physicists have known since (A) the early 19th century that (B) all matter is made up of (C) tiny extremely (D) particles called atoms.
5. Far more (A) people reside in (B) California than (C) in other any (D) state.
6. The purpose of (A) traveller's checks is (B) to protect travellers from theft (C) and accidental lost (D) of money.
7. The giraffe's long neck (A) and legs are the most obvious (B) features that make different (C) from all other (D) animals.

8. Hammers are made (A) in many different shapes and sizes to do (B) a various (C) of jobs (D).
9. None (A) two butterflies have exactly the same (B) design on (C) their wings (D).
10. The nitrogen (A) makes up over (B) 78 percent of (C) the Earth's atmosphere, the gaseous mass surrounding (D) the planet.

III. WORD CHOICE: (5 pts)

Choose from the five words or phrases given after the following sentences the one which most appropriately completes that sentence.

1. Two hundred people were made ________ when the factory closed.
   A. abundant B. dispensable C. obsolete D. redundant E. expendable
2. He never buys cigarettes: he always ___________ them from his friends
   A. scrounges B. lends C. sponges D. craves E. hires
3. Unemployment .... is drawn from the local DHSS office.
   A. grant B. ration C. dole D. insurance E. benefit
4. Unemployment seems now to be regarded by some economists as ________ part of societies concerned with controlling inflation.
   A. a feature B. a component C. an exponent D. an exposed E. a composing
5. For some workless people joining the ______ queue is a humiliating experience.
   A. grant B. ration C. dole D. insurance E. benefit
6. We had ____________on the attic last weekend, and cleared out ten years' accumulation of odds and ends.
   A. an attack B. a raid C. a blitz D. a war E. an invasion
7. Unemployment is now so widespread that __________ work is hard to come by.
   A. incidental B. stray C. relaxed D. haphazard E. casual
8. Many people who are paid below the legal minimum are frightened to complain in case they are ___________ as trouble –makers.
   A. accused B. branded C. called D. imprinted E. slandered
9. Concern about unemployment ___________ with the number of unemployed.
   A. vibrates B. fluctuates C. oscillates D. swings E. vacillates
10. Because he wore a weird collection of clothes and talked to himself his neighbours considered him __________
   A. ecstatic B. electronic C. eccentric D. eclectic E. electric

IV. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR: (5 pts)

Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. I seem to be ___________ in energy this morning.
   A. bereft B. short C. lack D. low
2. I have told her that I am not going to go ahead with my plans ________ she may think.
   A. whether B. whatever C. however D. despite

3. The best way of writing a composition in a foreign language is to try and write __________ thinking in your own language.

A. unless B. except C. without D. apart from

4. Recent EC legislation is aimed at removing trade __________ between member states.

A. barriers B. walls C. boundaries D. fences

5. The tabloid newspapers, which are engaged in a __________ war, are all trying to print the most sensational stories to improve sales.

A. press B. paper C. trading D. circulation

6. However good Schoenberg __________ have been, I still find his modern music very difficult to appreciate.

A. could B. may C. should D. would

7. There are very few artists who have __________ much material success in their own lifetimes.

A. enjoyed B. disposed C. possessed D. realized

8. No __________ how hard he tries, he always seems to make the same grammatical mistakes.

A. importance B. effect C. matter D. question

9. Doctors advise people who are deficient __________ Vitamin C to eat more fruit and vegetables.

A. from B. of C. in D. for

10. Life expectancy in the third world is relatively short, __________ in the western world it has increased substantially.

A. whereas B. unlike C. however D. contrary

V. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS: (5 pts)

Complete each sentence with the most suitable word or phrase.

1. Linguists have discovered that Nostratic and proto-Indo-European have many words in __________.

A. relation B. affinity C. common D. conjunction

2. Managers claim we are in desperate __________ of greater investment in our industries.

A. requirement B. excess C. need D. lack

3. This neighbourhood looks a little __________ and tatty these days.

A. well-heeled B. well-off C. run down D. down and out

4. The builders told us that that pile of cement was __________ to their requirements.

A. excess B. extra C. surplus D. spare

5. The discovery of oil brought __________ wealth to the country.

A. untold B. unsaid C. uncalculated D. unannounced

6. Born into a rich family, he has __________ for nothing all his life.

A. needed B. required C. lacked D. wanted

7. This area is absolutely __________ for more investment.

A. crying out B. breaking down C. better off D. cutting back

8. The sudden __________ in viewing figures encouraged more advertisers to turn to television.

A. upshot B. upturn C. upkeep D. uptake

9. I'm afraid my youngest son has never been particularly quick on the __________.

A. upshot B. upturn C. upkeep D. uptake

10. That was a bit of a __________ for the books: I never expected him to show up.

A. turn-up B. turn-out C. turn-in D. turn-away

VI. READING COMPREHENSION: (10 pts)

Reading 1: (5 pts)

Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very fertile soil. Forest, prairies, streams, and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were those resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were powed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were slaughtered for food and sports. Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly in exhaustible oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish.Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the verge of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future, as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.

1. The title below that best expresses the main idea of this selection is

A. what the first white men found in America.

B. the cause of timber shortages.

C. the loss of topsoil.

D. the story of America's natural resources.

2. It seemed to the early American settlers that __________.

A. game was scarce B. forests should not be cut

C. the natural resources were inexhaustible D. there was a shortage of minerals

3. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was __________.

A. careless B. scientific C. unbelievable D. predicted

4. Much of the fertile soil of America has __________.

A. sunk deep into the earth B. been eroded by wind and water

C. been covered by lakes D. become the scene of factories

5. One reason many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that ________.

A. too many fish have been caught

B. floods have caused much damage

C. a conservation program has been set up

D. factories have dumped waste into the rivers

6. Another word for "fertile" is ________.

A. wet B. productive C. useful D. irrigated

7. Another word for "slaughtered" is ________.

A. killed B. caught C. reared D. wounded

8. Another word for "verge" is ________.

A. peak B. brink C. occasion D. possibility

9. The word "inexhaustible" is closest meaning to ________.

A. boundless B. uncountable

C. very tired D. that cannot be used up

10. The word "heritage" is closest meaning to ________.

A. ownership B. possession

C. things have been passed on from earlier generations D. property

Reading 2: (5 pts)

In order to learn to be one's true self, it is necessary to obtain a wide and extensive knowledge of what has been said and done in the world; critically to inquire into it, nearly to sift it, and earnestly to carry it out. It matters not what you learn, but when you once learn a thing, you must never give it up until you have mastered it. It matters not what you inquire into, but when you inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have completely understood it. It matters not what you try to think out, but when you once try to think out a thing, you must never give it up until you have got what you want. It matters not what you try to sift out, but when you once try to sift out a thing, you must never give it up until you have sifted it out clearly and distinctly. It matters not what you try to carry out, but when you once try to carry out a thing, you must never give it up till you have done it completely and well. If another man succeeds by one effort, you will use a hundred efforts. If another man succeeds by ten efforts, you will use a thousand efforts.

1. According to the author the ultimate purpose of study is to learn to ________.

A. be one's true self B. be a specialist

C. succeed in a profession D. become wealthy

2. First of all, one must ________.

A. obtain knowledge B. inquire C. analyse D. act

3. A consequence of man's study should be ________.

A. fame B. action C. inaction D. prayer

4. According to the author, ________.

A. learning is unimportant B. knowledge is unnecessary

C. thinking is one of the least importance D. it doesn't matter what we learn

5. The end of learning should be ________.

A. thought B. inquiry C. mastery D. analysis

6. The end of inquiry should be ________.

A. action B. understanding C. thought D. analysis

7. A word that means almost the same as "sift out" is ________.

A. ponder B. inquire C. analyse D. carry out

8. To successfully carry out the author's program a person would have to be, most of all, ________.

A. extremely intelligent B. very wealthy

C. very persistent D. A and B

9. According to the article, another man's success should ________.

A. spur us on to greater efforts B. not be taken into consideration

C. make us envious D. cause one to stop trying

10. Implied but not stated ________.

A. It is necessary to obtain a wide knowledge of what has been said and done in the world

B. The way to knowledge is through specialization

C. Success depends not so much on natural ability as it does on effort

D. Success in one's profession is least important in one's life

VII. CLOZE TEST: (5 pts)

Circle a letter A, B, C or D that best fills each numbered gap.

About 50 or so kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas, or coal-non-renewable natural resources. We (1)______ well over three million tonnes of the stuff in Japan each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (2)______ of our animal consumption is in the (3)______ of packaging and this (4)______ about seven percent by weight, of our domestic (5)____. Almost all of it can be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (6)______ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (7)______ than coal and one (8)______ of "recovery" strongly (9)______ by plastic manufacturers is the (10)______ of waste plastic into a fuel.

1. A. import B. remove C. consume D. consign
2. A. rate B. proportion C. portion D. amount
3. A. kind B. way C. type D. form
4. A. constitutes B. carries C. takes D. makes
5. A. goods B. refuse C. rubble D. requirements
6. A. plant B. manufacture C. industry D. factory
7. A. value B. degree C. effect D. demand
8. A. mechanism B. measure C. medium D. method
9. A. argued B. favoured C. desired D. presented
10. A. melting B. change C. conversion D. replacement

B. WRITTEN TEST: (60 pts)

I. Open cloze test: (20 pts)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

How can you criticise somebody so that they _____ (1) do as you ask? The _____ (2) are that yelling at them is never going to work while constant complaining, on the other hand, _______ (3) very _______ (4) sound like a victimlike, poor-me moan that gives no incentive for change. Of course, if you do feel _______ (5) to have a go at someone, go ahead, but it is rarely productive. Not only is it more or less _______ (6) to end in a row or a sulk, there's also the _______ (7) possibility it _______ (8) be ignored. Constructive criticism really _______ (9) to be adult, rational and reasonable. No wonder so many of us struggle with it: there no _______ (10) it's much easier being unreasonable. But even if you _______ (11) manage to give criticism like an adult, it _______ (12) mean the recipient will feel under any _______ (13) to take it in the same way. In all _______ (14) you will be met by hurt eyes, slumped shoulders and a sad face. And when it comes to being on the receiving end yourself beward of being too hard on yourself afterwards. There is, admittedly, only a remote _______ (15) that you will go over the top by saying something like 'Oh dear, I made a mistake, my legs are too fat. I can't cook and my children will _______ (16) fail at school and I might as _______ (17) go and live in the garden and eat worms.' This, to put it mildly, is self-indulgent. Added to which you may _______ (18) persuade other people that you are right. It's absolutely _______ (19) to learn from the experience of being criticised. That way, when it's your turn to dish it out, you will, _______ (20) make a better job of it.

II. WORD FORMS: (20 pts)

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

1. Word form 1: (10 pts)

1. Cattle and chickens are _______ animals. (DOMESTIC)
2. Everyone was shocked. It was a _______ murder. (SENSE)
3. Reducing inflation is _______ to the government's economic policy. (CENTRE)
4. He is tall, broad and _______. (MUSCLE)
5. Burning coal is an _______ way of heating a house. Gas is much cheaper. (ECONOMY)
6. Two _______ hijacked an airplane and made the pilot fly to Paris. (TERRERISM)
7. He wanted a divorce because his wife had been _______. (FAITH)
8. I don't know who it was with a mask on, she was completely _______. (RECOGNIZED)
9. We had the phone _______ because we are moving tomorrow. (CONNECT)
10. 'This is not a good essay' said the lecture. 'I find your arguments _______.' (CONVINCE)

2. Word form 2: (10 pts)

The courteous smile of an author selling books, signing copies or chatting on television shows can be (1)_______.	DECEIVE
Behind the scenes of the book tour that has become as much a part of the modern bestseller as print and paper, the writer may be a (2) _______ for a Golden Dartboard Award.	CONTEND
This is the Oscar for authors (3) _______ behaving	ALLEGE
badly, an informal award nominated by the weary, sometimes (4) _______, publicists who travel from city to	TRAUMA
city garnering publicity and sales. They call themselves '(5) _______' and 'wet nurses' as they tend to the fragile egos	BABY
and (6) _______ demands of authors freed from their word processors.	CONVENTION
Among the most feared (7) _______ for the publicists	ASSIGN
are the feminist writer who is remembered for yelling at her publicists in public and in (8) _______ language, and the	COLOUR
thriller writer whose publicists report that they have instructions from his publisher to speak only when spoken to. One (9) _______ of a tour with him, who nominated	SURVIVE
him for a Golden Dartboard, says: 'He treats us all as his inferiors'. However, publicists on his most recent tour say that he was an absolute (10) _______ to work with.	ENJOY

III. Sentence transformation: (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence. (10 pts)

1. It was inevitable that they should feel personally degraded.
   → Their _______________
2. The inevitability of unemployment was something nobody cared to admit.
   → The admission _______________
3. The likelihood of their having any work to offer me in the foreseeable future is nil.
   → It is not _______________
4. Down we sit in front of the telly for the remainder of the evening.
   → We spend _______________
5. Their capacities and motivation as workers became suspect.
   → It was doubted whether _______________

For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the world given in capital letters; this word must not be altered in any way. (10 pts)

6. The Government's decision to invest in micro-electronics was partly prompted by fear. STEMS
   → _______________
7. Orwell says that a visit to a film in Wigan in the 30s cost only 4d. PAID
   → _______________

8. The term 'public assistance' has now been replaced by 'supplementary benefit', though the means test is the basis of both. SUBSTITUTED

→ ______________________________

9. The Social Security pamphlet told me all about the benefits I could claim. ENTITLED

→ ______________________________

10. Kevin felt that the official's tone implied that there was no likelihood of his getting any work. INFERRED

→ ______________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG - LÂM ĐỒNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PART 1. PHONOLOGY (5 marks)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others of each group.

1. A. access	B. ambition	C. astronaut	D. asymmetric
2. A. bachelor	B. brochure	C. channel	D. enchant
3. A. kerosene	B. kiosk	C. pessimism	D. mussel
4. A. crooked	B. hooked	C. peaked	D. locked
5. A. odor	B. opera	C. oxygen	D. operate

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of each group.

6. A. monotonous	B. pessimism	C. recipient	D. theatrical
7. A. tinsel	B. tumble	C. rehearse	D. voucher
8. A. interface	B. arduous	C. biogas	D. collision
9. A. aerodynamics	B. connectivity	C. international	D. wikipedia
10. A. triathlon	B. repentance	C. reinforce	D. prestigious

PART 2. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answers to the questions.

Many ants **forage** across the countryside in large numbers and undertake mass migrations; these activities proceed because one ant lays a trail on the ground for the others to follow. As a worker ant returns home after finding a source of food, it marks the route by **intermittently** touching its stinger to the ground and depositing a tiny amount of trail pheromone – a mixture of chemicals that delivers diverse messages as the context changes. These trails incorporate no directional information and may be followed by other ants in either direction.

Unlike some other messages, such as **the one** arising from a dead ant, a food trail has to be kept secret from members of other species. It is not surprising then that ant species use a wide variety of compounds as trail pheromones. Ants can be extremely sensitive to these signals. Investigators working with the trail pheromone of the **leafcutter ant** Atta texana calculated that one milligram of this substance would suffice to lead a column of ants three times around Earth.

The vapor of the evaporating pheromone over the trail guides an ant along the way, and the ant detects this signal with receptors in its antennae. A trail pheromone will evaporate to **furnish** the highest concentration of vapor right over the trail, in what is called a vapor space. In following the trail, the ant moves to the right and left, **oscillating** from side to side across the line of the trail itself, bringing first one and then the other antenna into the vapor space. As the ant moves to the right, its left antenna arrives in the vapor space. The signal it receives causes it to swing to the left, and the ant then pursues this new course until its right antenna reaches the vapor space. It then swings back to the right, and so weaves back and forth down the trail.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The mass migration of ants
B. How ants mark and follow a chemical trail
C. Different species of ants around the world
D. The information contained in pheromones

2. The word "forage" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. look up B. walk toward C. revolve around D. search for food

3. The word "intermittently" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

A. periodically B. incorrectly C. rapidly D. roughly

4. The phrase "the one" in line 8 refers to a single

A. message B. dead ant C. food trail D. species

5. According to the passage, why do ants use different compounds as trail pheromones?

A. To reduce their sensitivity to some chemicals
B. To attract different types of ants
C. To protect their trail from other species
D. To indicate how far away the food is

6. The author mentions the trail pheromone of the leafcutter ant in line 11-12 to point out

A. how little pheromone is needed to mark a trail
B. the different types of pheromones ants can produce
C. a type of ant that is common in many parts of the world
D. that certain ants can produce up to one milligram of pheromone

7. According to the passage, how are ants guided by trail pheromones?

A. They concentrate on the smell of food.
B. They follow an ant who is familiar with the trail
C. They avoid the vapor spaces by moving in a straight line.
D. They sense the vapor through their antennae.

8. The word "furnish" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

A. include B. provide C. cover D. select

9. The word "oscillating" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

A. falling B. depositing C. swinging D. starting

10. According to the passage, the highest amount of pheromone vapor is found

A. in the receptors of the ants B. just above the trail
C. in the source of food D. under the soil along the trail

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answers to the questions

Native Americans probably arrived from Asia in successive waves over several millennia, crossing a plain hundreds of miles wide that now lies inundated by 160 feet of water released by melting glaciers. For several periods of time, the first beginning around 60,000 B.C. and the last ending around 7,000 B.C., this land bridge was open. The first people traveled in the dusty trails of the animals they hunted. They brought with them not only their families, weapons, and tools but also a broad metaphysical understanding, sprung from dreams and visions and articulated in myth and song, which complemented their scientific and historical knowledge of the lives of animals and of people. All this they shaped in a variety of languages, bringing into being oral literatures of power and beauty.

Contemporary readers, forgetting the origins of western epic, lyric, and dramatic forms, **are easily disposed** to think of "literature" only as something written. But on reflection it becomes clear that the more critically useful as well as the more frequently employed sense of the term concerns the artfulness of the verbal creation, not its mode of presentation. **Ultimately**, literature is aesthetically valued, regardless of language, culture, or mode of presentation, because some significant verbal achievement results from the struggle in words between tradition and talent. Verbal art has the ability to shape out a **compelling** inner vision in some skillfully crafted public verbal form.

Of course, the differences between the written and oral modes of expression are not without consequences for an understanding of Native American literature. The essential difference is that a speech event is an evolving communication, an "emergent form," the shape, functions, and aesthetic values of which become more clearly realized over the course of the performance. In performing verbal art, the performer assumes responsibility for the manner as well as the content of the performance, while the audience assumes the responsibility for evaluating the performer's competence in both areas. It is this intense mutual engagement that elicits the display of skill and shapes the emerging performance. Where written literature provides us with a tradition of texts, oral literature offers a tradition of performances.

11. According to the passage, why did the first people who came to North America leave their homeland?

A. They were hoping to find a better climate.
B. They were seeking freedom.
C. They were following instructions given in a dream.
D. They were looking for food.

12. The phrase "are easily disposed" in lines 12 is closet in meaning to

A. demonstrate reluctance
B. readily encourage others
C. have a tendency
D. often fail

13. The word "Ultimately" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

A. frequently
B. normally
C. whenever possible
D. in the end

14. The word "compelling" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

A. joyous B. intricate C. competing D. forceful

15. What is the main point of the second paragraph?

A. Public performance is essential to verbal art.
B. Oral narratives are a valid form of literature.
C. Native Americans have a strong oral tradition in art.
D. The production of literature provides employment for many artists.

16. What can be inferred about the nature of the Native American literature discussed in the passage?

A. It reflects historical and contemporary life in Asia.
B. Its main focus is on daily activities.
C. It is based primarily on scientific knowledge.
D. It is reshaped each time it is experienced.

17. According to the passage, what responsibility does the audience of a verbal art performance have?

A. They provide financial support for performances.
B. They judge the quality of the content and presentation.
C. They participate in the performance by chanting responses.
D. They determine the length of the performance by requesting a continuation.

18. Which of the following is NOT true of the Native American literature discussed in the passage?

A. It involves acting.
B. It has ancient origins.
C. It has a set form.
D. It expresses an inner vision.

19. What can be inferred from the passage about the difference between written and oral literature?

A. Written literature reflects social values better than oral literature does.
B. Written literature involves less interaction between audience and creator during the creative progress than oral literature does.
C. Written literature usually is not based on historical events, whereas oral literature is.
D. Written literature is not as highly respected as oral literature is.

20. What is the author's attitude toward Native American literature?

A. Admiring of its form
B. Critical of the cost of its production
C. Amused by its content
D. Skeptical about its origins

PART 3. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage.

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

In May 1998, just two years after breaking his back in a parachuting accident whilst serving in the army, Bear Grylls became the youngest Briton to (1) _______ the summit of Mount Everest and return (2) _______ He was just 23 years old.

As his back recovered and he regained his (3) _______, Bear decided to leave the army in order to pursue his lifelong ambition to conquer the highest (4) _______ in the world. A friend of his was organizing an expedition to Everest and Bear asked to (5) _______ . After a year spent preparing for the climb and (6) _______ sponsorship money, he and his companions moved out to the Himalayas to (7) _______ up the challenge.

In (8) _______ Bear spent over 10 weeks on the mountain's south-east face. This (9) _______ a whole week at Camp Two simply waiting for the right conditions to make his attempt on the summit. When he finally made it to the top, he sat for 20 minutes, just gazing in wonder at the (10) _______ before him.

The hardest part was still to come though. Every year the number of climbers killed on Everest increases, with most deaths occurring on the descent. It is hardly surprisingly then, that Bear should feel a great sense of relief when he eventually got back to base camp. Three British climbers under 25 have tried to conquer Everest; Bear is the only one to survive.

1. A. achieve	B. reach	C. get	D. attain
2. A. live	B. lively	C. living	D. alive
3. A. power	B. force	C. vigour	D. strength
4. A. crest	B. crown	C. peak	D. tip
5. A. join	B. unite	C. attach	D. link
6. A. rising	B. raising	C. arising	D. arousing
7. A. take	B. rise	C. face	D. put
8. A. summary	B. short	C. total	D. conclusion
9. A. contained	B. included	C. comprised	D. consisted
10. A. eyesight	B. outlook	C. vision	D. view

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1. VERB TENSES/ VERB FORMS (10 marks)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses or forms

A. 1. As our new furniture (deliver) _______ on Monday morning, I'll have to stay at home to check that it (not damage) _______ during transit.

2. The government demanded that the ambassador (recall)_______ .

3. If I (know) _______ that you (arrive) _______ on that train, I (come) _______ to meet you.

4. This homework is not as good as usual. I think you (spend) _____ more time on it.

5. Not until I woke up I (realize) _______ that Diana (leave) _______

6. Margaret was slow at school, but she went on (be) _______ Prime Minister.

B. I'll never forget the time I went to the hairdresser's in the early 1950s for my first perm, or 'permanent wave', after I (1. see) _______ a picture of Gina Lollobrigida with one in a film magazine. I (2. work) _______ in a shop at the time, and I booked an appointment for 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon, my half day off. (3. wash) _______ and cut my hair, the hairdresser rolled it into tight and rather painful metal curlers. He then connected the curlers to wires from a machine that looked as if it (4. just, land) _______ from outer space! He chose that moment to tell me he (5. experience) _______ problems with the machine for the last few days and that the 'baking' procedure (6. take) _______ a little longer than expected. In fact, I spent over six hours in the hairdresser's altogether and (7. not, arrive) _______ home until well after 8 o'clock! At one point during my long ordeal, after I (8. sit) _______ in the same chair for about four hours, my worried husband phoned the hairdresser's to ask what time I (9. leave) _______ It was the first time I had ever had a perm, and I decided there and then that it (10. be) _______ my last!

PART 2. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

A. Fill each gap with a suitable preposition.

1. You look really scruffy. Can't you tuck your shirt _____ your trousers at least?
2. The main part of the house is very old. It dates _______ more than 400 years.
3. The sudden movement of the train threw me _______ balance and I fell head-first down the steps.
4. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes _____ her job calmly and efficiently.
5. The school ran _______ financial trouble when 80% of the staff went on strike.
6. As soon as the President stepped out of the car, guards moved _______ action to hold back the crowds.
7. The price of shares in the company went up _______ over 50% when they announced the discovery of the new oilfield.
8. We've decided to switch _______ electricity _______ solar power in an attempt to be more eco-friendly.
9. The over-use of fertilizers and pesticides is one of the greatest threats _______ wild life today.

B. Fill each gap with a phrasal verb and a suitable particle from the lists given. Put the verbs in the correct form.

Verbs: ask grow go lay play put run set (2) turn

Particles: after down in off on out over round up upon

1. We can't watch that programme if the television is_______ again.
2. This novel is beginning to _______ me.
3. It is quite clearly _______ that only amateurs can take part.
4. I don't want to _____ you _____, but this type of plane has crashed quite often.
5. There should be enough plates to _______.
6. What awful weather! It looks as if the rain has _______ for the day
7. Robert was _______ by two masked men and robbed.
8. Let's _______ the details of the arrangements just once more.
9. Hundreds of people _______ in the rain to see the prince.
10. Someone was _______ you in the club yesterday.

PART 3. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

A. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. He achieved (NOTORIOUS) _______ for failing a drugs test after winning an Olympic final.
2. The build-up of troops in the border area has (HIGH) _______ tension between the two countries.
3. The government has yet to make an official (PRONOUNCE) _____ on the issue.
4. The company has an annual (TURN) _______ of £25 million.
5. Frank bought an old car and (CANNIBAL) _______ it to repair two others.
6. I cannot comment; I have been sworn to (SECRET) _______ on the matter.
7. Customers will be required to pay for any (BREAK) _______
8. The assistants in Gamidges are unhelpful and (COURTESY) _______ I shall shop elsewhere in future!
9. Before enrolling on a course, you should first ensure that it has been (VALID) _______ by an officially recognized body.
10. A heavy (POUR) _______ before the start of the match left the pitch looking rather like a swimming pool.

B. Fill in each blank with the correct form of one suitable word from the list given

equip	**interrupt**	**breath**	**guarantee**	**permit**
fit	**run**	**cost**	**sun**	**luxury**

TREEHOUSES

In some of Britain's most exclusive neighbourhoods where swimming pools and conservatories are commonplace, the most stylish are opting for the only addition (11) _______ to turn the neighbours green – a luxury treehouse for adults. (12) _______ more than £20,000, they come with drinks cabinets, dining tables, (13) _______ kitchens and balconies. Some owners find their treehouse are perfect for holding (14) _______ business meetings, and one businessman liked his so much that he made it into a permanent office. Derek and Edwina Lilley spent £24,000 on Britain's most (15) _______ and extravagant treehouse. It took four weeks to build and can accommodate 35 for drinks parties with ease. It has a kitchen (16) _______ with a combination oven, grill and hob, as well as hot and cold (17) _______ water. Malcolm and Sarah Le May had a two-storey treehouse built at their home in Hampshire, surrounded by a balcony, with (18) _______ views of the countryside. 'It is the ideal place to sit with a glass of wine at the end of the day as you look out at the (19) _______,' said Sarah. The upper-crust treehouses are the product of Scottish company called Peartree, which built 50 in its first year. Planning (20) _______ is not needed as they are regarded as temporary buildings.

PART 4. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

There are 10 mistakes in this passage. Underline and correct them.

Anthony Masters was a writer of exceptional gifts and prodigious energy. He began his eventful and versatile career like a teenager, when he was expelled from school for organizing a revolt against the school uniform. In order to earn a living, he fulfilled his childhood ambition and took on writing. In 1964, at the age of 23, he published *A Pocketful of Rye*, a collection of short stories where freshness of style earned him the distinction of being runner-up in the John Llewellyn Rhys Memorial Prize, an established and prestigious British-based literacy award. He made the award two years later with his novel *The Seahorse*, after which he continued to display his considerable talent by writing both fiction or non-fiction. The inspiration for many of his novel came from his experience helping the social excluded: he ran soup kitchens for drug addicts and campaigned for the civic rights of gypsies and another ethnic minorities. His non-fiction output was typically eclectic, ranging from biographies to social histories, but it was as a writer of children fiction that Masters outshone his contemporaries. His work contains a sensitivity which remains unequalled by some other writer of the genre.

PART 5. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 marks)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

CLOZE TEST 1

Scientists in Bonn have developed a method of listening to sounds from plants normally inaudible (1) _______ the human ear. The basic technique was developed in the Netherlands, but the German equipment is (2) _______ sensitive. When a leaf or stem is sliced, the plant signals pain or dismay (3) _______ releasing the gas ethylene over its entire surface. The gas molecules are collected in a bell jar and bombarded with laser beams, which makes them vibrate. The resultant sound waves are amplified in a resonance tube, (4) _______ detected with a sensitive microphone. The longer a plant is subjected to stress, the louder the signal.

One surprising result came from an apparently healthy cucumber that was virtually shouting (5) _______ agony. A closer study showed it (6) _______ developed mildew, a harmful fungus, though the symptoms were (7) _______ apparent. Listening to plants in this way could be of great benefit to farmers as an early-warning system to detect pests and disease, and as an aid to efficient storing and transporting. Apples, for instance, give (8) _______ high levels of ethylene, increasing with ripeness and (9) _______ neighbouring fruit to rot. Invisible differences of ripeness can be detected acoustically, enabling fruit to be separated into batches in order to prolong (10) _______ freshness.

CLOZE TEST 2

With the (11) _______ of so-called "Reality TV", which puts the emphasis on ordinary people doing ordinary things on TV, the BBC has been (12) _______ criticized for dumping down its schedules. (13) _______ it worries me that the biggest victims of this never-ending diet of violent cartoons, immoral dramas and banal docu-soaps are the nation's children. The sheer quality of TV (14) _______ by the under 16's is truly alarming, (15) _______ the national average for Britain placed at three and a half hours per day. The programmes that are rubbish easily (16) _______ the programmes that are decent and watchable. There will no doubt be howls of (17) _______ out there from people who believe that TV is educational. Educational my foot. Fast-moving visual images serve (18) _______

useful educational purpose and will be forgotten (19) ________ the next day. A young family near me has recently taken a stand (20) ________ TV and given their set away. Their children now do something truly educational. They read books.

PART 6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

Rewrite each of the sentences with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one

1. The soldiers entered the castle while it was dark.
   Under ________________________________
2. This patient's condition is rather worrying if you look at his medical history.
   Given ________________________________
3. A child of his age is too young to be deceitful
   So young ________________________________
4. Paul smashed a window and damaged the television too.
   Not only ________________________________
5. Your empty promises won't have any effect on her. (ICE)
   ____
6. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer. (NAME)
   ____
7. You can walk to the station easily from the hotel. (WITHIN)
   ____
8. I haven't realized yet what winning this race means. (SUNK)
   ____
9. The sooner this job is over, the better.
   Let's get ________________________________
10. I saw a TV programme last month, which was very similar to this one. (BEARS)
   ____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH - PHÚ YÊN

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose sound of the bold parts is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. mathematics B. language C. algebra D. major
2. A. exchange B. agency C. charge D. glance
3. A. cast B. nasty C. broadcast D. haste
4. A. prescription B. transcribe C. description D. transcript
5. A. pleasure B. leisure C. escape D. decision
6. A. choir B. cheerful C. chaotic D. character
7. A. flour B. devour C. account D. flavour
8. A. accident B. accept C. accurate D. success
9. A. breathe B. breath C. myth D. think
10. A. carpentry B. pseudo C. psychiatrist D. psycho

B. Identify the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

11. A. textual B. vanguard C. watery D. irrelevant
12. A. westernize B. officialdom C. division D. millennium
13. A. withdraw B. questionable C. outgrowth D. reconcile
14. A. politicize B. islander C. outcast D. murmur
15. A. internal B. harness C. appeal D. reveal
16. A. specialist B. paucity C. administration D. laboring
17. A. accelerate B. impossible C. assimilate D. opposition
18. A. environment B. disillusion C. publication D. alteration
19. A. negative B. mobile C. positive D. misapprehension
20. A. resolution B. eradication C. contradiction D. similarity

II. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices (A, B, C, or D) given.

What's at stake in the 21st century, Edward O. Wilson argues in "The Future of Life," is nothing less than the integrity of the planet and the magnificence of life itself. At current rates, half of the Earth's plants and animal species will cease to exist by the end of the century, forever impoverishing the human experience, materially and spiritually.

Wilson argues that the central challenge facing humanity in the new century is to raise the standard of living of the world's growing poor, while preserving as much of the rest of life as possible. He's optimistic that by 2100 our impact on the biosphere will begin to wane, largely because our population will finally be shrinking, instead of rising. But between now and then, humanity – and the rest of life – must pass through what Wilson calls "the bottleneck", a time of intensifying population and environmental pressures. The stakes are enormous.

People are threatened because we may overwhelm the natural systems we depend on. China, the epicenter of population pressure, is already backed against a wall. More people require more food and irrigation, but the country is using up its freshwater supply. There are lots of practical reasons to protect the natural world. By one estimate, it provides humanity with $33 billion a year in free ecosystem services including resource production, climate regulation, and pollution removal. In recent years, many rare or nearly extinct species have been discovered to contain chemical or genetic innovations that can be used to treat diseases or improve crop production.

21. According to Wilson, the integrity of the planet and the magnificence of life itself ________.

A. will be at stake in the near future
B. are at stake in the 21st century
C. are being neglected now so they will cease to exist
D. will disappear by the end of the 21st century

22. *The word "wane" in the 2nd paragraph could be best replaced by ________.*

A. stop B. continue C. increase D. decrease

23. *It's true, according to Wilson, to say that people ________.*

A. are facing challenge such as raising the world's standard of living

B. have to preserve as much of the rest of life as possible

C. must pass through a time of intensifying population and environmental pressures

D. All are correct

24. *The following sentences are true EXCEPT*

A. People are threatened because we have completely depended on the natural systems and can't overcome them.

B. There are lots of practical reasons to protect the natural world in China

C. China provides humanity with $33 billion a year in free ecosystem services.

D. In recent years, many rare or nearly extinct species can be used to treat diseases or improve crop production

25. *The main idea of the passage is ________.*

A. The threat to our planet in the 21st century

B. The central challenge facing humanity in the new century

C. The necessities as well as the ways for saving our planet

D. The intensifying population and environmental pressures

CITIZENS 2050

Can you imagine what our lives will be like in the year 2050? Perhaps you will be flying off for a holiday on the moon, or may be you will be taking your dog for a walk in virtual reality. We recently carried out a survey of 1.000 people from different countries to find out what they think life will be like in the future. The results clearly demonstrate both out hopes and fears.

The survey suggests that friendship – one of the most important human relationships - will have changed dramatically. People will make friends through the internet. What is more, a large number of people will even come across their future husbands or wives in this way! Computers will have become absolutely essential by 2050. Even now, some people describe them as their best friend! Others, however, say that they will become much more isolated from each other because we will have little real human contact.

Education will have changed a lot too. As more and more children will be using computers in schools, certain abilities, such as mental arithmetic, won't be necessary since there will be computer programs for most calculations. Even writing by hand will have become a thing of the past.

According to the survey, home life will be better. Most people believe that by 2050 robots will be doing the housework and we will be eating ready made food. A lot of people think that we might only cook for fun in the future.

Space exploration will become increasingly popular. Fifty percent of the people we talked to believe that man will regularly visit Mars. They also believe that travel on our own planet will probably change. Almost everyone thinks that there will be no cars in the city centres. Some even think that environmentally friendly electric or solar powered car will have replaced the cars we use nowadays.

Pollution is something that seems to worry many people. Some fear that it will continue to get worse, and that our planet will become impossible to live on. Others even foresee that one day we'll have to pay for clean air just like we do now for clean water.

On the other hand, people seem to be quite optimistic about the benefits of genetic engineering, as they think scientists will use it to cure diseases like cancer and AIDS. If scientists manage to find a cure for these, we'll have a much healthier society.

Some people worry about the future, while others are full of hope and enthusiasm. No matter how dark or bright it may seem, it is up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

26. *Many people believe that in 2050 ________.*

A. we will find partners through computers. B. we will never leave our homes.

C. we will not have any friends D. we will not pay for computers

27. *The article suggests that in 2050 ________.*

A. students will write with typewriters

B. fifty percent of people will have traveled to Mars

C. everyone will learn to cook

D. lessons will be very different

28. *As far as cars are concerned, some people believe that ________.*

A. we will not have any

B. they won't run on petrol

C. they will be even more harmful to the environment

D. people won't be able to afford them

29. *Some people believe that pollution will have ________.*

A. become an even bigger problem B. killed everyone on the planet

C. disappeared D. made our planet a better place to live

30. *Many people think that by 2050 ________.*

A. scientists will have replaced doctors

B. people will have stopped dying.

C. there will be a cure for cancer and AIDS

D. people won't get diseases

B. Choose the best options to complete each of the numbered blanks in the following passage.

A property expert who was described as a man who would have had a bright future if he had not fallen for a mysterious and beautiful woman, was (31) ________ to five years in prison yesterday.

Kevin Rogers, 39, of Hurst Road, Horsham, Sussex was employed by Selford Holdings, a London company with a broad (32) ________ of investments in hotels,

golf courses and shopping centers. His downfall began when he met someone (33) _______ as "La Contessa."

"I was completely in her (34) _______ I did everything she asked me to do. It didn't matter to me how dangerous it was or that I was (35) _______ the law," he told the court.

"La Contessa," whose real name was Pilar Gutierrez (36) _______ as an agent for Rogers' employers. She found property in Spain and Portugal that was about to be (37) _______ down or needed extensive repairs and then (38) _______ Selford Holdings to buy them. The London company did not realize that the prices they were paying were considerably more than the real (39) _______ of those properties. The original owners paid her very large (40) _______ of money each time this happened.

Rogers, whose job was to estimate how much the property was really worth, admitted that he accepted a large (41) _______ of the profits Gutierrez made in this way. Rogers claimed that at first he wasn't (42) _______ of what she was doing. "When I finally (43) _______ through it all, I warned her not to do it. However, I was already in love with her, so instead of telling my employers what was really going on, I became her partner in crime," he said.

Gutierrez, who has been (44) _______ of accepting illegal payments of money and other crimes was last seen in England on the same day Rogers was arrested. She is believed to be (45) _______ somewhere in South America.

31. A. punished	B. sentenced	C. subjected	D. ordered
32. A. range	B. width	C. extent	D. number
33. A. referred	B. called	C. spoken	D. known
34. A. command	B. strength	C. power	D. use
35. A. breaking	B. cutting	C. smashing	D. crashing
36. A. handled	B. behaved	C. treated	D. acted
37. A. pulled	B. brought	C. put	D. taken
38. A. advised	B. recommended	C. suggested	D. proposed
39. A. cost	B. expense	C. value	D. quality
40. A. sums	B. numbers	C. totals	D. figures
41. A. size	B. share	C. degree	D. area
42. A. sensible	B. sensitive	C. aware	D. apparent
43. A. saw	B. looked	C. glimpsed	D. watched
44. A. criticized	B. attacked	C. accused	D. doubted
45. A. hiding	B. concealing	C. covering	D. escaping

C. Read the following text and then choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.

THE DANGERS OF ECSTASY

Use of the illegal drug named Ecstasy (MDMA) has increased alarmingly in Britain over the last few years, and in 1992 the British Medical Journal claimed that at least seven deaths and many severe adverse reactions have followed its use

as a dance drug. 14 deaths have so far been attributed to the drug in Britain, although it is possible that other drugs contributed to some of those deaths. While it is true that all drugs by their very nature change the way in which the body reacts to its environment and are therefore potentially dangerous, it is still unclear whether casual use of Ecstasy is as dangerous as authorities believe. What is certain is that the drug causes distinct changes to the body which, unless understood, may lead to fatal complications in certain circumstances.

In almost all cases of MDMA-related deaths in Britain, overheating of the body and inadequate replacement of fluids have been noted as the primary causes of death. Yet in the United States, studies appear to implicate other causes since no deaths from overheating have yet been reported. It seems that normal healthy people are unlikely to die as a result of taking MDMA, but people with pre-existing conditions such as a weak heart or asthma may react in extreme ways and are well-advised not to take it.

Not all physical problems associated with the drug are immediate. Medium term and long term effects have been reported which are quite disturbing, yet not all are conclusively linked to the drug's use. Medium term effects include the possibility of contracting the liver disease hepatitis, or risking damage to the kidneys. However, animal studies show no such damage (although it is readily admitted by researchers that animal studies are far from conclusive since humans react in different ways that rats and monkeys to the drug), and cases of human liver or kidney damage have so far only been reported in Britain. Nonetheless, evidence to date suggests that alcohol and Ecstasy taken at the same time may result in lasting harm to bodily organs.

Evidence that MDMA causes long term cellular damage to the brain has, until recently, been based on experiments with animals alone; the most common method of detection is to cut a section of the brain, and measure the level of the chemical serotonin. This is performed weeks or months after use of a suspect drug. If the serotonin level, which is lowered as a result of the use of many drugs, fails to return to normal, then it is probable that the drug in question has caused damage to the cells of that part of the brain. Ecstasy has been implicated in causing brain damage in this way, but in most cases the serotonin level returns to normal, albeit after a long time.

Early experiments with monkeys, in which they were found to have permanent brain damage as a result of being administered MDMA, were used to link brain damage in humans to Ecstasy use. These early concerns led to the drug being classified as extremely dangerous, and although the results of the research were doubted by some and criticised as invalid, no attempt was made to change the classification. However, the latest available data regarding permanent brain damage in humans who have taken Ecstasy regularly over many years (as little as once a week for four years) seem to justify the cautions approach taken in the past.

The psychological effects of taking Ecstasy are also a major cause for concern. It is clear that the mind is more readily damaged by the drug than is the body. It is

not difficult to find occasional or regular users of the drug who will admit to suffering mental damage as a result. Paranoia, depression, loss of motivation and desire, bouts of mania – all are common, and not unusual side effects of the drug.

To be fair to those who claim that Ecstasy frees the personality by removing one's defenses against psychological attack, it is true that the drug can be liberating for some users. Unfortunately, the experience is likely to be short-lived, and there is always the danger is that one's normal life might seem dull by comparison.

Perhaps the most damning evidence urging against the use of Ecstasy is that it is undoubtedly an addictive substance, but one that quickly loses its ability to transport the mind, while it increases its effect upon the body. Yet, unlike the classic addictive drugs, heroin, opium, morphine and so on, Ecstasy does not produce physical withdrawal symptoms. In fact, because one becomes quickly tolerant of its effect on the mind, it is necessary to forgo its use for a while in order to experience again its full effect. Any substance which produces such a strong effect on the user should be treated with appropriate respect and caution.

46. In recent years, use of the illegal drug Ecstasy in Britain ___________.

A. has increased B. has decreased
C. has decreased alarmingly D. has increased a little

47. It is not known whether:

A. drugs change the way the body reacts ·
B. the British Medical Journal has reported seven deaths caused by Ecstasy
C. Ecstasy alone was responsible for the 14 deaths in Britain
D. Ecstasy causes changes to the body

48. The use of Ecstasy:

A. is usually fatal
B. is less dangerous than the authorities believe
C. is harmless when used as a dance drug
D. none of the above

49. Deaths from Ecstasy are sometimes caused by:

A. people with pre-existing conditions B. too much fluid in the body
C. overheating of the body D. all of the above

50. MDMA studies conducted on animals:

A. show damage to the kidneys
B. cannot provide absolute proof of the effect of the drug on humans
C. are cruel and have been discontinued
D. have yet to indicate long term brain damage

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. *Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses.*

Last year my friends (0. arrange). ..*arranged* for us to try fire-walking, which is when you walk on hot coals. I (51. always be) ___________ fascinated by it and I (52. hear) ___________ people say it was an unforgettable experience. I was very excited when I (53. arrive) ___________ on the day, although beforehand I (54. feel) ___________ a little frightened!

My friends and I (55. come) ___________ in the hope that by the end of the day we would be able to say we (56. walk) ___________ across hot, burning coals.

By the time I got to the meeting they (57. already discuss) ___________ the important issues and they (make) ___________ the big decisions without me. I (phone) ___________ from my mobile to tell them the train was late and I (feel) ___________ that they (not wait) ___________ for me.

In six of these sentences there is a verb in the wrong tense. Underline each mistake and write the correction.

0. When I'll find the answer, I'll let you know ___I find___
58. My exams finish on 27th June ___________
59. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they won't ask me technical questions. ___________
60. What time is your meeting about to start tomorrow? ___________
61. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I'll get the contract for my new one. ___________
62. I'll test you before we set off. ___________
63. The bus doesn't arrive until 7.30 in the evening. ___________
64. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We're about to fly to Tokyo at 10 am. On Monday and then travel by train to Tokyo for one night. ___________
65. The moment I'll receive my results I'll phone you. ___________

II. Fill in the gaps in the letter with a suitable preposition.

Dear Mr. Rees,

Thank you for your letter of 21 June. I was very disturbed (66) ___________ your account of what happened in our hotel last week, and I am writing to apologize (67) ___________ this. I can understand that you were shocked (68) ___________ the way the employee spoke to you. There can be no excuse (69) ___________ such behaviour and I fully understand why you felt the need to complain (70) ___________ the situation. I can provide no explanation (71) ___________ the way the receptionist behaved.

Our hotel group has a reputation (72) ___________ being good (73) ___________ looking after our customers, and I am very sorry that your experience (74) ___________ our service did not confirm this. I intend to deal (75) ___________ the staff member appropriately and I will ensure that she does not repeat this behaviour (76) ___________ sending her on a retraining course next week. I would like to assure you that the behaviour you encountered is not typical (77) ___________ our staff.

As the manager, I am responsible (78) ___________ all of our employees, so please accept my apologies again and this voucher worth $50 to spend in any (79) ___________ our hotels.

III. Complete the following sentences, using the appropriate verbs and adverbial particles in the box. You can use each word more than once.

Verb	descend	look	hold	tear	cut	set	stick	take
Preposition or adverbial particles	to	down	up	out	off	in		

80. Gareth was vexed that he should _______ _______ such a fatuous remark.
81. We should _______ _ the economists for advice on how to overcome inflation.
82. Our troops cannot _______ much longer against the superior forces of the enemy.
83. He _______ _______ his ideas clearly in his speech.
84. He _______ _______ his party to the last.
85. Helen's duty is to _______ _______ the minutes of the directors' meetings.
86. She never _______ her eyes _______ me during the last meeting.
87. When Bob received an angry note from his boss, he _______ it _______.
88. Because her son mistreated her, she _______ him _______ of the house.
89. The effects of the drug naturally _______ _______ within a few hours.
90. The operator _______ _______ and said that I had already spoken three minutes.

IV. Underline the correct linking expressions.

Many people think that the best way to reduce deaths from smoking is to ban smoking in public places. (91) However / In addition it is not simple as that. There are several reasons why I do not consider the approach to be suitable.

(92) Alternatively / Firstly, banning activities often increase their popularity by making them seem more exciting. (93) Furthermore / In contrast most smoking takes place in the privacy of people's homes, and would (94) therefore / nevertheless not be affected by the ban. (95) Thirdly / Similarly a ban on smoking would make extra demands on the police.

(96) Although / Despite the idea behind banning smoking in public places are good, an alternative approach needs to be taken, in my opinion. Schools should lead the way in discussing the harmful effects of smoking not only on the smokers themselves but on others around them. (97) In addition / Consequently, parents need to support these efforts by encouraging their children to understand the negative aspects of smoking.

(98) If / When we adopted these measures, I believe fewer people would take up smoking (99) as a result / moreover. To some extent these things are already happening (100) And / Nevertheless further efforts are needed.

V. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

101. He bought a box of _________ books at the book fair. (ASSORTMENT)
102. The ___________ delay was caused by road repairs. (AGGRAVATING)
103. The cup was positioned _________ on the edge of the table. (PRECARIOUS)
104. His _________ captivated the audience. (WITTICISM)
105. It is important to keep ourselves healthy so that we can always be vibrant and _________ (ENERGY)
106. Tourists forget their ______ ideas as soon as they visit our country. (CONCEIVE)
107. A _______________ has been made in AIDS research. (BREAK)
108. His _____________ is recognized around the world. (PHILANTHROPIC)
109. The waves moved _____________ toward shore. (PLACID)
110. Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of ___________ their diet. (ORGANIZE)

VI. COMPLETE THE TEST BELOW USING THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITAL

IMPROVE YOUR MEMORY

Teachers have often used (111. MEMORIAL) __________ tests to assess the intelligence of their students. But having a good memory often has (112. LESS)________ to do with intelligence. Studies have shown not only that some people with below (113. AVERAGE) __________ intelligence have (114. EXCEPT) __________ memories, but also that some (115. HIGH) __________ intelligence people have (116. POVERTY) __________ memories.

A good memory is more often the result of using techniques that can be learned, and many of the books that have been written on the subject (117. ENCOURAGEMENT) __________ people to use similar (118. METHODICAL) __________. One of them is you make up short sentences or rhymes which can help you remember what you need to know by (119.HEARTILY) __________ for example, the first letters of the words in the sentences "Richard of York gained battles in vain" are ROYGBIV; these are the (120. COLORFUL) __________of the rainbow – red, orange, yellow, and so on ….. ….

VII. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Pick them out and correct them. (0. of kinds → kinds) has been done as an example.

The term "drugs" covers many of kinds of chemical substance which they are absorbed by the body, the majority being medicines designed to injure illnesses. They are manufactured from a variety of sources which include animal products, plants and minerals. In the recent years it has become possibly to synthesise in the laboratory many drugs which previously obtained from plants and animal products. A small number of drugs can become addictive if taken excessively, that is either too frequently, or in doses larger than to recommend for medical to use. Drugs intended as painkillers, or drugs with a hypnotic effect are used as sleeping pills, can both become addictive if abused. It is important to make emphasise the fact that it is the abuse of drugs which has once become a widespread social problem in many societies and that the drug itself may have many beneficially effects when used medically. This is why many drugs are obtainable only through prescription from a doctor. Some people would argue that addiction to drugs involve both psychological and social factors, since those people who become addicts may do so in order to finding some relief from personal or social inadequacies.

0. of kinds → kinds 121. _____ 122. _____ 123. _____ 124. _____ 125. _____
126. _____ 127. _____ 128. _____ 129. _____ 130. _____.

VIII. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

When some psychiatrists attempt to explain genius, they talk in terms of mental disturbance. This is a strange way of describing remarkable men. (Sadly, it is usually men, (131) _______ occasionally women are also mentioned.) Psychiatrists often (132) _________ to geniuses as people who tend to be oversensitive,

melancholy and even schizophrenic; they channel their destructive energy into their masterpieces. A survey (133) __________ out on 30 American writers revealed that 37% of them (134) __________ from depression. A British study of famous artists (including poets, painters and sculptors) showed that 38% had received some sort of psychiatric treatment.

An alternative (135) __________ of intelligence, expressed at a recent conference in the French city of Bordeaux, sees geniuses as people who matured very early and are workaholics with an amazing (136)__________ to produce a lot of work in a short space of time . Bach, for example, with his 46 volumes of musical compositions. Does this mean intelligence and even genius is a question of how much is created? We don't know the answer yet, but Thomas Edison, one of the greatest inventors (137) __________ all time, said that genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration!

Other interesting (138) __________ about geniuses are that they tend to be born in Spring, (139) __________ Leonardo and Shakespeare, and they become orphans in their early childhood. One (140) __________ whether it is a sign of good or bad luck to be born a genius.

IX. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letter. These words must not alter in any way.

141. Collecting stamps gives me a lot of pleasure. DERIVE

142. One of our philosophers is supposed to have said this. ATTRIBUTED

143. I can't bear your constant complaining. WITH

144. Martin promised to baby-sit but didn't show up. LET

145. Soon the whole town had heard the news about the bank robbery. WILDFIRE

B. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

146. The old wooden floor collapsed under their weight.

The old_wooden __________.

147. There was not much resemblance between the final version and the initial draft.

The final version __________.

148. What you have been saying is beside the point.

What __________.

149. It is not certain that Jones will get the job.

It is __________.

150. John should have arrived at 8.00, but he didn't.

John was __________.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - QUẢNG NAM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

A. Choose one word which has underlined part different from the others. Identify your answer by choosing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

1.	A. folk	B. milk	C. walk	D. half
2.	A. performed	B. interviewed	C. finished	D. delivered
3.	A. stomach	B. church	C. toothache	D. chemistry
4.	A. sun	B. sort	C. success	D. sure
5.	A. plough	B. laugh	C. enough	D. cough

B. Choose one word whose stress partern is different. Identify your answer by choosing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

1.	A. farmer	B. farewell	C. factory	D. fairy
2.	A. government	B. fortunate	C. parliament	D. condition
3.	A. facilitate	B. government	C. psychiatrist	D. ability
4.	A. appoint	B. gather	C. threaten	D. vanish
5.	A. remedy	B. exercise	C. pollution	D. surgery

II. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1. ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 of the individual is riot harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop.

Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective.

Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenathylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and

foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book "Why your Child is Hyperactive." Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

1. The topic of this passage is ________.

A. reactions to foods B. food and nutrition

C. infants and allergies D. a good diet

2. According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to________.

A. the vast number of different foods we eat

B. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems

C. lack of a proper treatment plan

D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies

*3. The word "**symptoms**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to________.*

A. indications B. diet C. diagnosis D. prescriptions

*4. The phrase "**set off**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to________.*

A. relieved B. identified C. avoided D. triggered

5. What can be inferred about babies from this passage?

A. They can eat almost anything.

B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.

C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.

D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.

*6. The word "**hyperactive**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ________.*

A. overly active B. unusually low activity

C. excited D. inquisitive

7. The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's________.

A. lack of teeth B. poor metabolism

C. underdeveloped intestinal tract D. inability to swallow solid foods

*8. The word "**these**" in line 22 refers to ________.*

A. food additives B. food colorings

C. innutritious foods D. foods high in salicylates

9. Which, of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?

A. Eating more ripe bananas

B. Avoiding all Oriental foods

C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate

D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet

10. According to the article the Feingold diet is NOT ________.

A. available in book form

B. verified by researchers as being consistently effective

C. beneficial for hyperactive children

D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

READING 2. ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

History books recorded that the first film with sound was The Jazz Singer in 1927. But sound films, or talkies, did not suddenly appear after years of silent **screenings**. From the earliest public performances in 1896, films were accompanied by music and sound effects. These were produced by a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra; large movie theatres could buy sound-effect machines. Research into sound that was reproduced at exactly at the same time as the pictures - called **"synchronized sound"** - began soon after the very first films were shown. With synchronized sound, characters on the movie screen could sing and speak. As early as 1896, the newly invented gramophone, which played a large disc carrying music and dialogue, was used as a sound system. The biggest disadvantage was that the sound and pictures could become unsynchronized if, for example, the gramophone needle jumped or if the speed of the projector changed. This system was only effective for a single song or dialogue sequence.

In the **"sound-on-film"** *system*, sound was recorded as a series of marks on celluloid which could be read by an optical sensor. ***These* signals** would be placed on the film alongside the image, guaranteeing synchronization. Short feature films were produced in this way as early as 1922. This system eventually brought us "talking pictures".

1. The passage is mainly about the ________.

A. research into sound reproduction B. development of sound with movies

C. history of silent movies D. disadvantages of synchronized sound

2. According to the passage, films using sound effects were screened ________.

A. as early as 1922 B. as early as 1896

C. in 1927 D. before 1896

*3. The word "**screenings**" is closest in meaning to "________".*

A. demonstrations B. revelations C. projections D. diversions

4. Which of the following is not mentioned as a producer of sound to accompany movies?

A. a single pianist B. a Jazz Singer

C. a gramophone D. a small band

5. It can be inferred that ________.

A. most movie theaters had a pianist

B. orchestras couldn't synchronize sound with the pictures

C. gramophones were developed about the same time as moving pictures.

D. sound-effect machines were not common because they were expensive

6. According to the passage, gramophones were ineffective because they ________.

A. changed speeds when the needle jumped

B. were newly invented and still had imperfections

C. got out of synchronization with the picture

D. were too large for most movie theaters

7. *The word "sequence" is closest in meaning to* ________.
A. interpretation B. progression C. organization D. distribution

8. *The phrase "these signals" refers to* ________.
A. sounds B. marks C. sensors D. series

9. *According to the passage, sound-on-film guaranteed synchronization because the recording was* ________.
A. made during the film of the picture B. inserted beside the image on the film
C. marked on the gramophone D. read by an optical sensor

10. *Short feature films produced as early as 1922* ________.
A. put musicians out of work B. were only effective for dialogue sequences
C. were recorded by optical sensors D. preceding talking pictures

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Put a suitable word in the blank by marking the letter A, B, C, or D.

With the (1)____the motor car at the end of the last century a new era in personal transport was born. The early motorist had his problems - the biggest one being (2)___ his vehicle would start or not. This problem has completely disappeared today, but others have taken its (3)__. More traffic and faster vehicles mean that (4)_____ a car may be, its driver has to have much greater driving skill than before.

Today drivers can't neglect their own personal (5)_____ for the accidents that happen on the road every year. A good driver has many things in his qualities. Some of them, such as experience and skill, will come only (6)__, but attitude - just as important _ must be part of him from the beginning. These qualities are a sense of responsibility for the safety of others, a determination to (7)__ the job of driving, patience and courtesy. Together, these become (8)_____ is generally known as the drivers attitude.

(9)_____, every driver must make a real effort to develop these qualities and this effort must start from the very beginning of the first driving (10)____.

1. A. coming B. going C. arriving D. getting
2. A. when B. how C. whether D. why
3. A. place B. part C. turn D. back
4. A. however safe and reliable B. however safely and reliably
   C. how safe and reliable D. how safely and reliably
5. A. right B. responsibility C. fault D. concept
6. A. on time B. from time to time C. in one time D. in time
7. A. choose B. focus on C. take D. pursue
8. A. that B. it C. what D. there
9. A. Moreover B. Yet C. Therefore D. So far
10. A. lesson B. test C. license D. practice

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS

A. Give the correct tense and form of the verb to fit each gap.

1. It was essential that the union (1. moderate) ________ its demand for a shorter working week.
2. Were I (2. know) ________ the answer, I would tell you right away.
3. It was our fault to keep Mary waiting so long. We (3. inform)________ her in advance.
4. For the past few days, I (4. work) ________in Jack's office, as my own office (5. redecorate) ________
5. I wish I (6. know) ______ you needed the book. I (7. buy)__________ it for you in London.
6. Too big and too heavy (8. pull) ________ behind passenger cars, these mobile homes are moved by tow trucks.
7. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen (9. produce) ________ there.
8. I was such a beautiful child that my parents used to have me (10. kidnap) _____ just to see my picture in the newspapers.

B. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Ever since the day I decided to move to London, I have been worrying whether the decision I _____ (1) _____ (take) was the right one. As I have already sold my house and _____ (2) _____ (arrange) a new job, It is too late to change my mind. However, since then I have heard a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them have begun to bother me. I _____ (3) _____ (grow up) in a fair small town and I have spent all my life there. I _____ (4) _____ (already want) to live in big city and so when my company _____ (5) _____ (offer) me a job in their London office, I grabbed at the chance. But according to a program I _____ (6) _____ (just hear) on the radio, more and more people _____ (7) _____ (stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies have chosen to move away from the centre. Of course I _____ (8) _____ (tell) my parents that I am moving and they _____ (9) _____ (accept) my decision, but when I told my friends they seemed rather shocked. Since then I _____ (10) _____ (hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off.

II. PREPOSITIONS

A. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. You can deal with this ________ your discretion.
2. Dr. Smith sees patients only ________ appointment.
3. I'll leave the key with the porter ________ convenience.
4. His life is ________ the balance but the doctors say he will recover.
5. Keep you enthusiasm ________ limits.
6. You can't interfere; what he does is ________ no concern to you.
7. I'm not free just now, but come at 6 ; I'll be ________ duty then.

8. We were late __________ account of the rain.
9. At first there was confusion, but we soon got the situation __________ control.
10. Have you anything to say __________ regard to the proposal?

B. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage.

The likelihood (1) _____ living to be a hundred has increased enormously over recent years, largely due to improvements (2) _____ health care and diet. It seems to me as I journey (3) _____ life that people generally seem content (4) _____ whatever age they are. Very few of middle-aged friends think (5) _____ nostalgically to their long-gone teenage years; years fraught with lack of confidence, trying to establish relationships with the opposite sex, and often (6) _____ conflict with one's parents. No, they feel in the prime of their life. On the other hand, when they look (7) _____ the future and inevitable old age, their feelings are more ambiguous. Of course they hope for a long life, but what if suddenly, or (8) _____ degrees, there is a deterioration in their health or mental faculties, and they become a burden on their friends and families? No one can insure (9) _____ such a thing happening. To be hale and hearty and a hundred years old is one thing, but to be afflicted (10) _____ all manners of aches, pains and senile wanderings of the mind is quite another.

III. WORD FORMS

A. Read the passage and fill in each blank with the correct form of the word provided.

Modern advertisements contain hidden messages. (1) **IMPLY** in the advertisements showing the pretty girl in the new car or the smiling children round the packet of washing powder is the message that if we buy the (2) **PRODUCE**, we also achieve success and happiness. It is a subtle approach since it seeks to exploit our secret teams, and it is (3) **ESCAPE** since advertising is ubiquitous, giant street hoardings and (4) **CATCH** jingles on TV bombard us from all sides. They brainwash us into believing that we can realize our ambition quickly and (5) **EASE**. On the other hand, defenders of advertising say that it is (6) **BENEFIT**. Advertising is (7) **INFORM** Advertisements tell us about useful new products. They (8) **BRIGHT** our lives with colour and music. They increase demand, stimulate industry and so keep prices down. Whether for or against advertising, most people would agree that some kind of watch-dog body, (9) **APPOINTMENT** by government or by the advertising industry itself, necessary to maintain standards or honesty and to discourage the more blatant types of (10) **LEAD** advertisements.

B. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word provided.

1. He suffered from constant _______. SLEEP
2. The boy was very violent and his parents found him _______. MANAGE
3. People in the village no longer use water in that well because of its_______. PURE
4. "Would you like some _______?"
   - Lan asked. You must be tired after that long walk. REFRESH
5. We have to take care of our own _______ for nobody else will do this for us. POSSESS

6. The city has over million _______ INHABIT
7. Be careful ! That's a _______ poison. DEAD
8. Street noise is one of the _______ of living in a big city. ADVANTAGE
9. If we could find out the _______ for cancer, thousands of people would be saved every year. PREVENT
10. The talks were totally _______. We didn't reach agreement on anything. PRODUCE

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

A DISAPPOINTING MEAL

Have you ever complained in a restaurant? I never thought I would, but last week I ended up doing just that. It was my best friend's birthday, but I had booked a table at a new	0. but – so
restaurant that had just opened in the city centre. But while	1. _______
we arrived, exactly on time, they told me that it was no record of my booking and we would have to wait for a table to become free. I suspected that they had given our table to	2. _______
anyone else, but I didn't say anything. Then we were kept	3. _______
waiting for an hour without an apology, because they did take our order. We both chose soup as a starter and my friend	4. _______
ordered a steak like a main course. I thought I would be a bit more adventurous, and decided to try something called	5. _______
Ossobuco, if I wasn't quite sure what it was. To cut a long	6. _______
story short, a soup was almost cold, my friend's steak was	7. _______
uncooked at the middle and my Ossobuco turned out to be a	8. _______
plate of bone within a very acidic sauce. So, we called the	9. _______
managér and told we would not pay because the meal had been substandard. But in the end we paid because we had eaten it all, but we won't be going there again!	10. _______

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

A. Fill each numbered blank in the passage with one suitable word. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

MICROSCOPES

It happened over 300 years (1)_________ in Holland. Anton van Leeuwenhoek had a new microscope that he (2) __________ made. One day he looked through it at a drop (3) ___________ lake water. What he saw surprised him.

The water was alive with what Leeuwenhoek called "wee beasties." The microscope made tiny organisms look 200 times (4) __________ than life size. Leeuwenhoek was one of the first scientists to see (5) __________ things that were small. His work was a giant step (6) __________ science.

Today, microscopes are (7) ______ stronger. An electron microscope can make tiny organisms look 200,000 times life size. A few electron microscopes can see individual atoms. Pictures can be made to show the objects (8) ______ organisms much bigger. The pictures add greatly to (9) ________ we know about tiny objects and organisms. Microscopes have come a long way __________ (10) 300 years!

B. Fill in each blank with the most suitable word.

This winter, in offices and workplaces throughout the country, people are (1) __________ risk of becoming a health danger to their colleagues. These are the people, (2) __________ are carrying flu but noble to the end, have dragged (3) __________ into work in spite of the high temperature, headache, sore throat and coughs that they are suffering from. Most experts agree that people with flu ought to stay at home, certainly in the case of those (4) __________ jobs involve public safety – airline pilots, air traffic controllers of train divers.

A diet rich in vegetables and fruit, good general health and regular exercise may help avoid (5) __________ illness. Experts are doubtful whether taking lots of vitamin C will make any difference, but reducing stress levels may help. Basic hygiene is certainly important, though, especially in the office. We know that the illness (6) __________ be pass on from cups and saucers, so do more than simply rinse them under the tap with all the others. Wash surfaces. Remember to wash them properly (7) __________ hot water and use disinfectant to clean surfaces. Remember to wash your hands regularly and don't touch your face. (8) __________ flu enters the body through eyes, nose or mouth. Other tips on prevention include (9) __________ rid of cloth handkerchiefs, which provide a home for germs. Change to paper tissues and throw them (10) __________ afterwards.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. Rewrite these sentences so that the new one has a similar meaning as the sentence preceded.

1. He did not pass his driving test until he was nearly 30 years old.
   It ____
2. Stockbrokers bought the company shares because they assumed that it was making a lot of profit.
   Had ____
3. The financial crisis affects both developed and third-world countries.
   Not only ____
4. He was very sorry because he didn't have time to visit all places of interest in London when he was there last year.
   He greatly ______________________________________

B. Do not change the given word, use it to rewrite each of the following sentences so that each has as a similar meaning as the original one.

1. Although he had his legs cut off after a serious accident, he competed in the Olympic Games and won a medal. **(prevent)**
   ____
2. They suddenly realized that they were on the verge of a bankrupt. **(dawned)**
   ____

3. The rocketing prices have proved too much for most salaried people. **(cope)**
   ____
4. We must accept the fact that we haven't made much progress in the struggle against poverty. **(terms)**
   ____
5. I bought it without thinking about it first. **(spur)**
   ____
6. She chooses the kind of hotels she stays in very carefully. **(fussy)**
   ____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

I. PHONOLOGY: (10ms)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. cosmetic B. costume C. dinosaur D. cancer.
2. A. athlete B. ethnic C. asthma D. breath
3. A. wicked B. moped C. devoted D. rugged
4. A. clothes B. chooses C. diabetes D. promises
5. A. fee B. lease C. leaven D. grieve

2. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other words in each group.

6. A. academic B. amphibian C. apartheid D. aquarium
7. A. disconnect B. democratic C. economic D. dynamite
8. A. insight B. inspire C. injure D. image
9. A. socialize B. specialist C. simplistic D. steadily
10. A. regional B. respondent C. reservoir D. register

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. ERROR IDENTIFICATION : (10 ms)

Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting:

1. To eliminate (A) any delays on handover we would (B) remember you to bring (C) all the (D) necessary documentation .
2. You should know (A) by now that I can not (B) stand it when my steak (C) is not cooked properly as I always have mine well (D) made
3. By (A) taking ahead with (B) the proposal without reference to other members of the board, the (C) chairman got into (D) serious trouble.
4. The (A) aiming that the company had (B) set itself of doubling production (C) within 5 years (D) has certainly not been reached.
5. Most of the(A) production like (B) fruit and vegetables that you find (C) in this supermarket has beenn (D) imported.
6. Lack (A) of sanitation in restaurants (B) are a major (C) cause of disease (D) in some areas of the country.

7. (A) Had the committee members considered the alternatives (B) more carefully, they would have realized that the (C) second was better (D) as the first
8. Malnutrition (A) is a major cause of death (B) in those countries where the cultivation of rice (C) have been impeded (D) by recurrent drought.
9. The decision (A) to withdraw (B) all support from the activities of the athletes (C) are causing an uproar (D) among the athletes' fans.
10. (A) Underutilized species of fish (B) has been proposed (C) as a solution (D) to the famine in many underdeveloped countries.

2. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS : (10ms)

1. Once again poor Colin has been__________ for promotion
   A. stood by B. passed over C. locked out D. struck off
2. I've taken this watch__________ pieces, and now I can't put it together again.
   A. into B. to C. in D. out of
3. The elaborate bridal costumes of the coastal Indians are __________ from mother to daughter.
   A. taken after B. put by C. parted with D. handed down
4. She tried to set __________ a few minutes each day for her exercises.
   A. about B. aside C. down D.in
5. It was too late to __________ of the contract.
   A. back away B. back down C. back out D. back up
6. Helen managed to put __________ her point of view very successfully in meetings.
   A. up B. over C. on D. across
7. If no one will__________ misbehaving, all pupils will be kept in after school.
   A. admit off B. admit in C. own up in D. own up to
8. Even if you are miserable, there 's no need to__________ on me
   A. take it out B. take it down C. take it from D. take it over
9. Despite all the evidence to the contrary, the witness __________ that his story was true.
   A. stuck up B. stood out C. stuck out D. held out
10. Everyone approved of the scheme but when we asked for volunteers they all hung __________.
   A. back B. on C. about D. up

3. WORD FORMS: (10ms)

Supply the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. Mike told everyone that he worked for a large company, but the company is__________(EXIST)
2. It 's undeniable that the __________ (DIAGNOSE) of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death.
3. This school was once (REQUIRE) __________ a military hospital during the war.
4. The place where you can wash your clothes withcoin-operated washing machines is called__________ (LAUNDRY).
5. A renewable resource in one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is __________ (EXHAUST).

6. Dr. Smith, a famous__________ (CRIME), has just published a book about murder.
7. The ceremony marked the Queen's __________ (THRONE) and the time she started to rule.
8. The statue __________(MEMORY) the soldiers who died in the war.
9. The three drug traffickers were sentenced to life __________ (PRISON).
10. She was at a very __________ (IMPRESS) age so we must make sure that she goes around with the right sort of people.

4. TENSES AND VERB FORMS: (10ms)

Supply the correct tenses or forms of the following words.

1. Without further delay Mark dialled the member he (want)__________ from the beginning.
2. The computer isn't working. It (damage)__________ during production.
3. "Good night. It (be)__________nice to meet you", he said and went off to his car.
4. We have to have these floors (polish)__________at least once a month.
5. We came to sit on a park bench for a rest. We (shop)__________ around all morning.
6. Wherever have you been ? We (look)__________ for you everywhere.
7. I don't know how to mend this two-way switch. It (do)__________ by an electrician.
8. I (tell)__________ them that they are making a great mistake.
9. His mother went abroad last week, so it (not be)__________her you saw at the theater last night.
10. Roger would like (go)__________ to Oxford, but he couldn't pass the entrance examination.

III. READING COMPREHENSION: (20ms)

1. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer. (10ms)

Though *harvesting* ice is not a new concept, recently it has been considered in a way. Scientists have been studying this idea of harvesting ice as a possible solution to the problem of the world's *dwindling* fresh water supply. Ninety percent of the earth's fresh water is in the icecap of Antarctica. If only 10 percent of that ice could be towed to civilization, it could provide water for 500 million people. But the problem, of course, is one of melting. How can a giant iceberg be towed across the sea without melting ? The answer could lie in enclosing the floating ice in iceberg be cylindrical container made of a high strength synthetic fabric. If the iceberg were *nudged* into the fabric container, which is opened at both ends, then the ends could be sealed and the sea water pumped out. After that it could be towed to civilization. The melting rate would be slowed down and the synthetic *cocoon* would act a holding tank for the water. Engineering this project, which might include a container up to one kilometer in length and 100 meters in diameter, would be a *feat,* but engineers say it is possible. After all, fishermen in North Australia sometimes use nets 8 kilometers long and 20 meters across.

1. *What is the main subject of this passage ?*

A. The dwindling water supply on earth. B. Fresh water in the Antarctic

C. A solution to fresh water needs D. The making of a synthetic cocoon.

2. *The word **"harvesting"** as used in line 1 most likely refers to which of the following?*

A. Cutting and gathering B. Sorting and assembling

C. Producing and selling D. Accumulating and storing

3. *Of all the earth's water, the icecaps of Antarctica contain*

A. 10 percent of the fresh water B. 10 percent of the salt water

C. 90 percent of the fresh water D. 90 percent of the salt water.

4. *The word **"dwindling"** in the 3 could be replaced by which of the following?*

A. developing B. insignificant C. inferior D. declining

5. *How does the author propose to transport the ice?*

A. by pulling it B. by chopping it

C. by piping it D. by melting it

6. *According to the passage, the purpose of the fabric container is to:*

A. protect the ice B. diminish the speed of melting

C. cause the ice to float D. pump out the sea water

7. *In line 9 the word **"nudged"** is closest in meaning to:*

A. imagined B. glued C. melted D. pushed

8. *As used in line 11, the word **"cocoon"** refers to*

A. protection against insects B. a tank in the boat

C. a very large net D. a protective covering

9. *The word **"feat"** in line 14 is most similar in meaning to which of the following?*

A. expensive undertaking B. diffcult task

C. disagreeable job D. critical step

10. *The purpose of the last sentence is to*

A. reinforce the feasibility of the project

B. compare fishermen to engineers

C. contrast iceberg containers and fishing nets

D. define the size of the container

2. Cloze test: (20ms)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

According to a magazine (1)________ I read recently, we now live in an age of (2)______ leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their (3)______of enjoyment and even adventure relatively (4)________ but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for (5)______ are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to (6) ________ the fact that people tend to spend (7)______time traveling to work or may even be working from home.

What I can't understand, however, is (8)________ these people are. As fas as I can tell the whole thing is another one of those journalistic fictions. I (9)________ that thare are a lot os retired people nowadays but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed round the world. My own parents seem to spend most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone would (10)________my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to show up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my lifestyle either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my pension.

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20ms)

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. John is a bit too ill to go out. (UP)

→ John doesn't________________________

2. We don't expect that the missing climbers have survived. (HOLD)

→ We don't________________________

3. I think that my boss is prejudiced against me. (IT)

→ I think________________________

4. They laid most of the blame on Margaret. (FOR)

→ Margaret________________________

5. Nobody could have done anything to prevent the problem from arising. (DID)

→ Nothing________________________

6. The tourists were unharmed after the train crash. (NONE)

→ The tourists________________________

7. Mike's inability to make decisions dates from his accident. (HAS)

→ Ever________________________

8. Many people died because of the lack of medical facilities. (DEATH)

→ It was________________________

9. Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness. (URGENT)

→ Urgent________________________

10. If Tony hadn't interfered, there would have been no problems yesterday. (SMOOTHLY)

→ Without________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY: (5 points)

A. Identify the word that has the underlines part pronounced differently from that of the other words in the group.

1. A. <u>Th</u>ames	B. <u>th</u>yme	C. <u>th</u>eory	D. <u>Th</u>omas
2. A. sin<u>g</u>e	B. va<u>g</u>ue	C. Ni<u>g</u>erian	D. <u>g</u>enuine
3. A. m<u>er</u>chant	B. s<u>er</u>geant	C. comm<u>er</u>cial	D. t<u>er</u>m
4. A. Fr<u>eu</u>dian	B. <u>eu</u>calyptus	C. <u>eu</u>phemism	D. <u>eu</u>charist
5. A. swin<u>ger</u>	B. stron<u>ger</u>	C. lon<u>ger</u>	D. youn<u>ger</u>

B. Identify the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group.

1. A. ameliorate	B. actuality	C. aborigines	D. analogical
2. A. existential	B. appellation	C. nevertheless	D. Argentina
3. A. abdominal	B. officialese	C. arrangement	D. atomic
4. A. lieutenant	B. chancellor	C. psychiatrist	D. adversity
5. A. receptor	B. reshuffle	C. replicate	D. engagement

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20points)

READING 1: Read the text below and then answer the questions 1 – 10

Mount Everest stands at the eastern end of the Greater Himalayan Range, on the border between Nepal and Tibet. Surrounded by snow, the peak of the world's highest mountain yet is seldom covered with ice. Mount Everest **dominates** the view even from alpine region 32 km to the southwest. Seen from a distance, the Himalayan Mountains rise like the towers of a faraway fairy tale palace. Snow-capped peaks glitter white in the sunshine as if made of finest marble.

In the shape of a shallow crescent moon, around 2,415 km long - roughly the distance from London to Moscow - the highest mountain range in the world is between 160 km and 240 km wide. Three of the world's largest rivers - the Indus to the north and west, the Brahmaputra to the north and east, and the Ganges to the south - encircle the Himalayas almost completely.

The name of the Himalayas comes from the Sanskrit word meaning "home of snow". The mountains are commonly thought of as a single range, but in fact are composed of three ranges. The lowest and southernmost range, known as the Siwalik Hills, has peaks reaching around 1,500 m above sea level. Farther north are the Lesser Himalayas, around three times as high. Both ranges are surrounded by valleys where the climate is mild and many villages thrive. The northernmost range, the Greater Himalayas, contains Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain at 8,848 m above sea level.

Though they tower so high, the Himalayas began their existence on the floor of a sea - the ancient remains of fish and other marine life are often found among the snows. The oceans and continents of the world are carried on immense, constantly moving "plates". About 60 millions years ago, the plate bearing India moved northward, breaking the floor of an ocean known as the Tethys against the land of Asia.

The rocks between them broke. The ocean floor was piled up in layer upon layer of disturbed rock. Century by century, uplifted land became mountains and plateaus. These natural forces are still at work - scientific estimates put the upward progress of the Himalayas at around 5 cm a year.

In 1987, scientists concluded that Mount Everest and the other Himalayas giants had been born around 20 million years ago, making them 10 million years older than had been previously thought.

1. *The Himalayas are located to the* ________.
   A. south of the Ganges
   B. northwest of the Indus
   C. north of the Brahmaputra
   D. southeast of the Indus

2. *Which of the following contradicts the information given in the text?*
   A. Mount Everest is almost never covered with ice.
   B. The highest mountain range in the world encircles three of the world's largest rivers.
   C. The name of the Himalayas originates from Sanskrit.
   D. The height of mountains in the range varies from 1,5 km to nearly 9 km above sea level.
3. *The Himalayas are considered to have come to existence from the sea because* ________.
   A. they are the highest mountain range in the world
   B. there are three of world's biggest rivers around them
   C. there were found ancient traces of underwater life under the snow
   D. there were born about 20 million years ago
4. *The word " dominate" (line 3) is closest in meaning to :*
   A. control B. tower above C. influence D. prevail
5. *In the 197s the Himalayas were thought to have been born* ________.
   A. about 60 million years ago
   C. about 10 million years ago
   B. about 20 million years ago
   D. about 30 million years ago
6. *Mount Everest is located* ________.
   A. to the east of Nepal
   B. to the east of the centre of the northern range of the Himalayas
   C. 8.848 m above the sea level
   D. 2,415 km from the Indus
7. *The Lesser Himalayas are not* ________.
   A. 4500 m high
   B. to the north of the Greater Himalayas
   C. surrounded by valleys
   D. nearly twice as low as Mount Everest
8. *Which of the following failed to be mentioned in the text?*
   A. The Himalayas though often thought of as a single range consist of three ranges.
   B. The northern range of the Himalayas is the highest.
   C. Until the late 1980s Mount Everest has been thought to be 10 million years ago.
   D. The Himalayas are thought to be rich of finest marble
9. *Which of the following estimates does not seem exact?*
   A. The Himalayas are approximately 240 thousand km wide.
   B. The distance from Moscow to London is roughly 2, 415 km.
   C. By the beginning of the 21st century Mount Everest may be about 8850 m high.
   D. In about another 50 years the Himalayas will be about 2,5 m higher.
10. *Which statement is not true according to the text?*
    A. The Himalayas are the longest mountain range in the world.
    B. The Lesser Himalayas are more than 4.3 km lower than Mount Everest .
    C. The Sanskrit word meaning "home of snow" gave the name to the Himalayas.
    D. The Himalayas ranges are encircled by valleys and rivers.

READING 2: Read the text below and then answer the questions 1 – 10.

According to airline industry statistics, almost 90 percent of airline accidents are survivable or partially survivable. But passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following certain tips. Experts say that you should read and listen to safety instruction before take off and ask questions if you have uncertainties. You should fasten your seat belt low on your hips and as tightly as possible. Of course, you should also know how the release mechanism of your belt operates. During takeoffs and landings, you are advised to keep your feet flat on the floor. Before takeoff you should locate the nearest exit and an alterative exit and count the rows of seats between you and the exits so that you can reach **them** in the dark if necessary.

In the event that you are forewarned of a possible accident, you should put your hands on your ankles and keep your head down until the plane comes to a complete stop. If smoke is present in the cabin, you should keep your head low and cover your face with napkins, towels, or clothing. If possible, wet these for added protection against smoke inhalation. To **evacuate** as quickly as possible, follow crew commands and do not take personal belong with you. Do not jump on escape slides before they are fully **inflated**, and when you jump, do so with your arms and legs extended in front of you. When you get to the ground, you should move away from the plane as quickly as possible, and smoke near the wreckage.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. Airline industry accident statistics.
B. Procedures for evacuation aircraft.
C. Guidelines for increasing aircraft passenger survival.
D. Safety instructions in air travel.

2. Travelers are urged by experts to read and listen to safety instruction ______.
A. in an emergency
B. before locating the exits
C. If smoke is in the cabin
D. before take-off

3. According to the passage, airline travelers should keep their feet flat on the floor ______.
A. Throughout the flight
B. During take-offs and landings
C. Especially during landings
D. only if an accident is possible

4. According to the passage, which exits should an airline passenger locate before take-off?
A. The ones that can be found in the dark.
B. The two closest to the passenger's seat.
C. The nearest one.
D. The ones with counted rows of seats between them.

5. The word "them" in line 9 refers to ______.
A. rows
B. feet
C. seats
D. exits

6. It can be inferred from the passage that people are more likely to survive fires in aircrafts if they __.
A. keep their heads low
B. wear a safety belt
C. don't smoke in or near a plane
D. read airline safety statistics

7. Airline passengers are advised to do all of the following EXCEPT ______.
A. locate the nearest exit
B. ask questions about safety
C. fasten their seat belts before take-off
D. carry personal belongings in an emergency

*8. The word "**evacuate**" in line 15 is closest in meaning to ______.*
A. evade
B. vacate
C. escape
D. maintain

*9. The word "**inflated**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to ______.*
A. lifted
B. expanded
C. increased
D. assembled

10. Where does the author mention what to do if you don't understand the instructions?
A. Lines 2-5
B. Lines 1-7
C. Lines 8-16
D. Lines 15-16

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: (10points)

Read the following text and decide which word best fit each blank.

HELP IS ALWAYS AT HAND

A MOBILE IS A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND

If it fits inside a pocket, keeps you safe as well as in touch with your office, your mother and your children, it is (1) ________ worth having. This is the view of the (2) __________ ranks of female mobile-phone users who are beginning to (3) __________ the consumer market.

Although Britain has been shown to be one of the most expensive places in the world to (4) ______ a mobile phone, both professional women and (5) ________ mothers are undeterred. At first, the mobile phone was a rich man's plaything, or a businessman's (6) __________ symbol. Now women own almost as many telephones as men do - but for very different reasons.

The main attraction for most women customers is that it (7) __________ a form of communications back-up, wherever they are, in case of emergency. James Tanner of Tancroft Communications says: 'The (8) _________ of people buying phones from us this year were women – often young women - or men who were buying for their mothers, wives and their girlfriends. And it always seems to be a question of (9) _________ of mind.

"Size is also (10) _________ for women. They want something that will fit in a handbag", said Mr. Tanner, "The tiny phones coming in are having a very big impact. This year's model are only half the size of your hand".

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. totally	B. certainly	C. absolutely	D. completely
2.	A. swelling	B. increasing	C. boosting	D. maximizing
3.	A. master	B. dominate	C. overbear	D. command
4.	A. function	B. drive	C. work	D. run
5.	A. complete	B. total	C. full-time	D. absolute
6.	A. prestige	B. fame	C. power	D. status
7.	A. supplies	B. furnishes	C. provides	D. gives
8.	A. most	B. preponderance	C. majority	D. bulk
9.	A. tranquility	B. calmness	C. serenity	D. peace
10.	A. crucial	B. necessary	C. urgent	D. essential

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form

This time last year, I (cycle) (1) _________ in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We (decide) (2) _________ to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (go) (3) _________ to France before, but we (know) (4) _________ some French from our time at school and we (manage) (5) _______ to brush up on the basics. Now we (wonder) (6) _______ if we (make) (7) _________ the right decision. We (plan) (8) _________ our route carefully in advance, but we (forget) (9) _________ one important thing, the weather. It (rain) (10) _________ solidly since our arrival and that night we (end up) (11) _________ sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we (ride) (12) _________ down a steep hill my bike (skid) (13) _________ on the wet road and I (14) (fall off) _________. I (realize) (15) _________ immediately that I (break) (16) _________. My arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (catch) (17) _________ the train next to Calais for the ferry home. Unfortunately, my parents (not, expect) (18) _________ me home for a fortnight, and (go) (19) _________ away on holiday. So I (spend) (20) _________ a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading Teach Yourself French.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Put the suitable preposition(s) / adverb(s) in each of the following blanks.

Unlikely as it may seem, there has now been expert confirmation that wild pumas and lynxes are (1) _________ large in parts of Britain, rather than being the figments (2) _________ some wild imaginations. Previous sightings (3) _________ such large cats had been put down (4) _________ exaggeration. (5) _________ all, the argument went, some people are prone (6) _________ seeing flying saucers and Loch Ness monsters, particularly when (7) _________ the influence of one drink too many. Some newspapers were suspected (8) _________ having made (9) _________ stories such as that of the Beast of Exmoor, an animal which is responsible (10) _________ the deaths of hundreds of sheep over the past ten years. But experts have now come (11) _________ with proof that such stories were (12) _________ earnest after all. The animals are (13) _________ all likelihood pets which have escaped (14) _________ small zoos, or been abandoned (15) _________ their owners. Because the keeping (16) _________ such animals is severely restricted (17) _________ the terms of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act of 1976, owners of unlicensed animals might not report an escape (18) _________ fear of prosecution. Britain's only surviving native species, the wild cat, is confined (19) _________ Scotland. After examining hair samples, experts now say that the Beast of Exmoor in the South of England is (20) _________ doubt a puma or lynx, both of which are normally native to the Middle East and Asia.

III. WORD FORMS (20 points)

1. Supply the appropriate form of the words in the brackets.

1. The new (pass) _________ has certainly made things a lot easier in the town centre since it has taken away all the through-traffic
2. The train became (railway) _________ at 60 miles per hour but no one was seriously hurt.
3. The firm is surely (staff) _________. We have to take on more workers.
4. There was a bare (hand) _________ of people at the youth club.
5. They won the case because of the (appear) _________ in court of the defendant.
6. Tourists forget their (conceive) _________ ideas as soon as they visit our country.
7. She's quite an (eye) _________
8. It may be (produce) _________ to force them into making a decision, and if you upset them they are quite likely to overact.
9. The slight (form) _________ in his left hand was corrected by surgery.
10. In my opinion, this book is just (intellect) _________ rubbish.

2. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in the box.

1. prediction	**3.implemental**	**5. grade**	**7. accordant**	**9. disaster**
2. hurdler	**4. reducible**	**6. mandate**	**8. emit**	**10.early**

A United Nations summit on "climate change" was held in Kyoto, Japan, in December. After much dispute, an (1) _________ was signed by representatives from more than 150 countries that would (2) _________ carbon dioxide and other greenhouse-gas (3) _________ that many scientist believe are linked to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere. The treaty, which faced a number of (4) _________ before it could be (5) _________, would require developed nations to cut certain emissions below 1990 levels within the next 15 years. No (6) _________ guidelines were set for developing countries.

At UN-affiliated conferences on climate research held (7) _________ in the year, weather experts warned of shortages of fresh water, deforestation and (8) _________ agricultural land in various countries and (9) _________ that the El Ninõ phenomenon could produce (10) _________ weather conditions in the United States, Africa , and Asia in the first half of 1998.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammar incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Find the unnecessary words and underline them.

People have always painted their bodies. The reasons are many: religious ceremonial, or simply for decoration. In Brazil, the Kayapo Indians paint to teach other's bodies using the blue-black juice of the genipap fruit. An unpainted body can mean so that the person has no one who cares enough to do it. Other Indians regard that an unpainted person as naked. Sometimes body painting can be quite complicated because every colour and shape has a particular meaning. A popular design among the Thompson Indians in North America was to paint half the face

red and the other half black; red did brought the warrior good luck, while black gave his enemy misfortune. In decoration for a religious occasion, the Australian Aborigines use themselves traditional colors and patterns and these are applied by a special person. For instance, when mourning, the mourners they are covered in white paint. Among the Nuba in the Sudan, body painting is art for art's sake: it has no religious meaning; it simply makes the body quite more beautiful. In fact, as a man gets older and less attractive, he replaces paint by clothing. Also a man suffering illness or injury will wear clothes until he recovers. Throughout the world, because people like to decorate themselves according to their own custom, in the Western World there is a multi-million pound cosmetics industry with vast amount of money which being spent on advertising campaigns to persuade the men and women to buy cosmetics.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

CLOZE-TEST 1: Give one suitable word to complete the passage.

LIGHT UP YOUR FACE WITH GLADNESS

Are you frowning as you read this? Habitual frowners may not even be aware that their foreheads are creased, and will need to touch their brows to (1) ________ out. A permanent frown is forbidding and unattractive, yet it is very easy to get into the (2) ________ of frowning. You can stop yourself by placing your hand on your forehead to check whether you brow is smooth when you happen to be reading or watching television. In this way, you can begin to unlearn a negative piece of body language – and if you suffer from headaches, you should find yourself suffering from them much (3) ________.

Smiling at yourself may make you feel a (4) ________ self-conscious - but it works! Next time you are (5) ________ the weather, physically or emotionally, you can test for (6) ________ the therapeutic powers of smiling. Each (7) ________ the expression fades from your face, try again and again until you begin to notice an improvement in yourself. In a large number of cases, this simple technique will produce noticeable benefits (8) ________ a short space of time – and it's free.

As well as cheering yourself up, smiling at someone else can help (9) ________ of you to feel better, for a smile tends to call forth an answering smile. One of the reasons why we are attracted to smiling faces is because they can affect our autonomic nervous system. Facial expression ad moods are catching, since we are not simply registering that someone is cheerful or cross – we are experiencing the same emotion. If you are always surrounded by miserable people with long faces, you are more than (10) ________ to suffer depressive feeling yourself eventually.

CLOZE-TEST 2: Give one suitable word to complete the passage.

CRAFTY PACKAGING

During what could be described as a typical 30-minute supermarket shopping trip, thousands of products will vie for you attention. Ultimately, many will make you believe they are worth picking off the shelves. How, you may ask, is this brought (1) ________? The answer is by packaging – the silent but persuasive salesman.

Louis Cheskin, whose research into the psychology of marketing began in the 1930s, was a pioneering specialist in the field. He placed identical products in two different packages, one emblazoned with circles, the (2) ________ with triangles. He then asked people which product they preferred, and why. Amazingly, (3) ________ fewer than 80 per cent chose the products in the box with the circles. They believed the content would be of higher quality.

"After 1000 interviews, I had to accept the fact that the majority of consumers transferred the sensation from the container to it contents", Cheskin admitted later. And there was (4) ________ surprise; even after trying out these identical products, people overwhelmingly preferred (5) ________ in the package with the circles. Cheskin also found, for instance, that the look of a packet has an enormous impact on how biscuits taste. Cheskin called this phenomenon 'sensation transference'. It became the foundation not (6) ________ of his career as a consultant to companies (7) ________ Procter & Gamble, but of much of the research done since then.

(8) ________ increasing consumer sophistication, Cheskin's original concept still works. One recent experiment involved an underarm deodorant posted in packaging of three different colors schemes to a test group. The group was told that three different formulations were (9) ________ consideration, and was asked to judge them.

Results: one was considered just right, one to be strong-smelling but not very effective, and one threatening. Yet all three deodorants were exactly the same.

One leading firm designs packaging for products that do not yet exist. The packaging is then tested and the marketing concept refined. Only if it's clear that the company has a winner will it (10) ________ to the expense of actually developing the product.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

- Structure:

1. The garden party won't take place if the weather stays bad.
   → Unless the weather picks ________________________________?
2. I waited for him until 6.30 and then gave up.
   → I waited for him until 6.30, at ________________________________?
3. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.
   → The excuse ________________________________?
4. Our worrying so much was a waste of time.
   → We needn't ________________________________?

- Idiomatic expressions:

5. We suddenly decided to go away for the weekend.
   → We decided on the ________________________________?
6. She wasn't speaking seriously. **(TONGUE)**
   → ________________________________?
7. After such a long time together they are still happily married. **(TEST)**
   → ________________________________?

- Collocation:

8. In general, we must pass this examination.

→ By and ______________________________?

9. We want you to inform all the details. **(INS)**

→ ______________________________?

10. You don't take on more than one can handle. **(CHEW)**

→ You don't bite off ______________________________?

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH - HẬU GIANG

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

QUESTION 1: Phonetics (5 points)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. inadequate	B. navigate	C. necessitate	D. debate
2. A. pizza	B. lizard	C. puzzle	D. muzzle
3. A. lazy	B. lapel	C. label	D. labourer
4. A. too	B. food	C. room	D. good
5. A. tomb	B. comb	C. dome	D. home
6. A. naked	B. beloved	C. helped	D. wicked
7. A. shot	B. chemical	C. fresh	D. champagne
8. A. dormitory	B. fort	C. knob	D. gorgeous
9. A. rather	B. sacrifice	C. hard	D. farther
10. A. than	B. theatre	C. theory	D. through

QUESTION 2: READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Reading 1:

Biographies of Mohammed are both numerous and unreliable. Non was written in his lifetime, and all are plagued by legends and embellishments. The best-known ones are based on the Hadiths, or "traditions', which are dubious historical value. The Koran may be the only trustworthy account of the major event of his life.

Mohammed, "the praised One", founder and prophet of Islam, was born in Mecca in the years 570. He became an orphan at the age of six and was taken into the care of his uncle, Abu-Talib. The tribe of Fihr, to which Mohammed's family belonged, was then on the rise. [1] They had become the keepers and guardians of the Kaaba in Mecca, a site of pre-Islamic Arab worship (and now the holiest place in Islam). Their preeminence made it easier for Mohammed to accomplish his later religious and political conquests. [2]

[3] Mohammed's early life was spent as a shepherd and caravan attendant. He is thought to have been a quiet man, much given to fasting and prayer. At age 25 he maried a rich, older widow, Khadeejah. [4] The frequent commercial journeys he made after his marriage allowed him to learn the rudiments of Judaism and Christianity.

When Mohammed was forty years old, he received what he believed to be a call from the Angel Gabriel, inaugurating his career as a phrophet of Allah and the apostle of Arabia. His first converts included his wife and daughter, his adopted son Ali, and his slave Zayd. Mohammed's attacks on traditional Arab belief provoked ourage and persecution in Mecca, which drove him to the city of Medina in 622. There he was welcomed as God's prophet, and found a growing number of supporters. With their help he conquered several Arab, Jewish, and Christian tribes, marched triumphantly back to Mecca in 630, destroyed the idols, and united all the tribes under one religion. He made his last pilgrimage to Mecca with 40,000 followers in 632, and died soon afterward of a fever at the age of 63.

After Mohammed's death, his successors, the caliphs, aspired to make Islam a world religion through the conquest of foreign lands. In less than a century they succeeded in taking Palestine, Syria, Mesopotania, Egypt, North Africa, and southern Spain. In 732 the Muslim armies were at last defeated at Tours, where their western conquests ended. But they went on to conquer Oersia, Afghanistan, and part of India. When the Mongols and Turks conquered the Muslims in the thirteenth century, they adopted Islam as their own religion.

The succession of the first three caliphs was the source of a schism within the faith that persists today. The Sunni, or Orthodox, supported the legitimacy of Abu Bakr, Omar, and Uthman; the Shiah, or Schismatics, upheld the divine right of Mohammed's son Ali to be his father's successor.

1. *What is the topic of the passage?*
   A. The founding and spread of Islam B. The tribe of Mohammed
   C. The basics of Islamic belief D. Islam after Mohammed
2. *According to the passage, what is the problem with most accounts of Mohammed's life?*
   A. They were written by non-Muslims B. They do not describe his early life
   C. They contain some false information D. They have been destroyed
3. *The word **which** in paragraph 2 refers to*
   A. tribe B. family C. uncle D. Mohammed
4. *Which is the best place for the following sentence?*
   "Of the six children, only their daughter Fatima survived into adulthood?"
   A. [1] B. [2] C. [3] D. [4]
5. *The word **inaugurating** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to*
   A. improving B. confirming C. beginning D. expanding
6. *Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage?*
   A. Mohammed's supporters in Mecca asked him to go to Medina to fight against attacks on Arab belief.
   B. People in Mecca who became angry about Mohammed's persecution were forced to go to Medina.
   C. Mohammed's traditional Arab beliefs led to great anger against Mohammed in Mecca, and later in Medina.
   D. Mohammed had to go to Medina after angering people in Macca with his criticism of older Arab beliefs.

7. *It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that*
   A. Mohammed's beliefs did not differ much from traditional Arab beliefs
   B. before Mohammed, Arabs did not all practice the same religion
   C. the Arabs had no religion before Mohammed
   D. Medina was a more religious city than Mecca

8. *According to the reading, what helped Mohammed in his conquests?*
   A. The power of his tribe
   B. The support of the caliphs
   C. His knowledge of Christianity and Judaism
   D. The conversion of his wife, daughter, and son

9. *Which of the following is true, according to the passage?*
   A. The Muslim armies won their final victory at Tours.
   B. The Mongols converted to Islam after being conquered by the Muslims.
   C. The Turks and Mongols became Muslims after their defeat of the Muslim armies.
   D. Because of their defeat in 73, the Muslim armies lost most of the territory they had conquered.

10. *The Schismatic wanted*
   A. to make Islam a world religion
   B. to choose the caliphs themselves
   C. to let Ali take Mohammed's place as leader
   D. to divide Muslims into various sects

Reading 2:

Sigmund Freud was not a literary theorist. However, he did contribute to critical theory through both his theories and his use of art to show that the application of psychology can extend to the highest forms of cultures. Freud was always interested in literature, and he drew some of the best illustrations of his theories from classic poems and plays.

Freud saw the unconscious as the impetus of both cultural and psychic activity. Therefore, the same principles operated in both, and that the same mechanisms – such as displacement and symbolization - applied. While Freud was not the first to note the importance of the unconscious mind, he was the first to attempt a coherent theory of its operation and function. He argued that the unconscious operates according to universal law, and is crucial to all aspects of mental life that involve fantasy, or diversion from reality. From this point of view, it is natural to apply Freudian principles to imaginative literature. Writers transform individual, unconscious fantasy into universal art - a kind of formal fantasy halfway between a reality that denies wishes and a world of imagination in which every wish is granted.

In focusing on the unconscious origins for literature, Freud was in a sense reviving the traditional idea of divine inspiration. [1] Philosophers and art theorists have often turned to such a theory of the imagination to explain multiple meanings, repetition, and any apparent disorder in art. Similarly, psychoanalysis uses the theory of the unconscious to explain examples of "disorder' in consciousness, such as dreams.

[2] This analogy allowed Freud to suggest that fantasies called art could be interpreted in the same way as dreams. Writers, as Freud noted, have always seen great significance in dreams. In his view, portrayals of dreams in works of literature supported his own theories about their structures, mechanisms, and interpretation. For example, the mechanisms of displacement and symbolization obviously resemble the literary devices of metaphor and symbolism.[3]

Critics of Freud have objected that the non-logical processes of the unconscious do not resemble the conscious effort that results in work of literature. Freud would reply that while conscious thought is necessary to produce works of art, the creative sources of art remain in the conscious. In this view, conscious activity merely obscures what is truly important in art. What interested Freud were the deep unconscious structures literature shares with myth and religion, as well as with dreams. The apparent individuality of literature was not as significant as its ultimate universality. [4]

11. *Which of the following best states the main idea of the reading?*
   A. The best way to understand the creation of literature is through Freud's theory of psychoanalysis.
   B. Freud argued convincingly that both psychic phenomena and literature may be interpreted with reference to the unconscious.
   C. Creating works of literature is very similar to dreaming.
   D. Freud's theories explain why both dreams and literature contain various forms of disorder.

12. *According to the passage, which of the following is true of Freud?*
   A. He was a literary theorist.
   B. He has had an influence on literary theory.
   C. He wrote several plays and poems that illustrate his theories.
   D. He was the first to discover the unconscious.

13. *The word impetus in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by*
   A. source B. opposite C. form D. reason

14. *The word both in paragraph 2 refers to*
   A. displacement and symbolization
   B. repression and the economy of psychic expenditure
   C. cultural and psychic phenomena
   D. principles and mechanisms

15. *The author uses the phrase formal fantasy in paragraph 2 in order to*
   A. describe the nature of literature
   B. describe the nature of the unconscious
   C. give an example of diversion from reality
   D. give an example of a Freudian principle

16. *Which is the best place for the following sentence?*
   "And like dreams, literary works can have more than one interpretation."
   A. [1] B. [2] C. [3] D. [4]

17. *According to the passage, displacement in dreams is similar to*
   A. symbolization B. metaphor C. symbolism D. repression

18. What possible objection to the passage's main idea does the author discuss in the last paragraph?

A. Freud emphasized the unconscious, but writing results from conscious thought.
B. Freud claimed that art is created logically, but it really has unconscious origins.
C. Writers have never placed much significance on dreams.
D. Freud argued that literature is individual, but it is actually universal.

19. The word their in paragraph 4 refer to

A. writers B. works C. theories D. dreams

20. Why does the author mention multiple meaning and repetition in paragraph 3?

A. To emphasize the non-rational nature of art
B. To give examples of "disorder" in art
C. To show the similarity between art and dreams
D. To give examples of divine inspiration

QUESTION 3: GUIDED CLOZE TEST: (10 points)

Read the text below and complete the numbered blanks (1-10) by circling the best answers which are marked A, B, C or D. (10 points)

TSUNAMI

Tsunami is a Japanese word which literally means tsu (harbour) nami (waves). Tsunamis are among the most terrifying natural 21) ____________ known to mankind. In the Pacific, where the majority of these waves are generated, there is greater awareness among the people. In Japan, for instance, with one of the most populated coastal regions in the world and a long history of earthquake activity, people are generally prepared for tsunamis.

Tsunamis are often mistaken for 22) __________ waves" when, in fact, they have nothing to do with tidal action. Tsunamis are seismic sea waves caused by earthquakes, submarine landslides, or, less frequently, by eruptions of island volcanoes. Tsunamis can also be caused by meteorite impacts or 23) __________ of nuclear bombs in the ocean.

24)_______________, tsunamis are shallow-water waves and the ratio between water depth and the wavelength is very small. The deeper the water, the faster and shorter the wave is. For example, when the ocean is 20,000 feet deep, a tsunami travels at 550 miles per hour. At this speed, the wave can compete with a jet airplane, travelling across the ocean in less than a day.

Tsunamis in deep water can have a wavelength greater than 300 miles (500 kilometres) and a period of about an hour (the period of a wave is the time between two successive waves). Another important factor in considering tsunamis is the rate at which they lose energy. Because a wave loses energy at a rate inversely related to its wavelength, tsunamis can travel at high speeds for a long period of time and lose very little energy in the process.

Offshore and coastal features can determine the size and 25) __________ of tsunami waves. Reefs, bays, entrances to rivers, undersea features and the slope of the beach all help to modify the tsunami as it attacks the coastline. When the tsunami reaches the coast and moves inland, the water level can rise many metres. In extreme cases, the water level has risen to more than 15m (50 feet) for tsunamis of distant origin and over 30m (100 feet) for tsunami waves (26) __________ near the earthquake's epicentre.

PREPARING FOR A TSUNAMI

It is beyond the control of human beings to prevent natural disasters. However, it is certainly possible to reduce the repercussions, such as loss of life and property, through proper planning. Government agencies should formulate land-use regulations for a given coastal area with the tsunami risk potential in mind, particularly if such an area is known to have sustained damage in the past. Making people aware of the hazards is the key factor in tsunami (27) ____________. It is important that people have a technical under-standing of the phenomenon, at least at the basic level; a behavioural response stemming from that understanding; and confidence in the authorities responsible for issuing a hazard warning. Repeated false alarms may reduce the alertness and response by the community. Fortunately, forecasting of tsunamis in recent years has been quite good and the credibility of the Tsunami Warning System has improved considerably. Forecasting, however, is not an exact science as the phenomenon itself is complex and data on which the forecast is based may often be inadequate for certain areas.

Despite modern equipment and communication means, the destruction caused by the 26/12 tsunami was (28) ______________ compared to those in the past. The reason partly lies in the poor international cooperation and partly in the failure of local governments in handling such situations. Most of the countries affected by the tsunami had been struck by the fury of the sea several times in the past. Despite the damage caused earlier, most governments have over-developed the seashores, destroyed the natural (29) ______________ like mangroves, corals and other coastal ecosystems and, worse still, allowed large populations to live in the danger zone.

INTERNATIONAL TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM (TWS)

The massive destruction caused by the May 1960 Chilean tsunami (30) ________ a large number of countries to join the TWS. Another catastrophic tsunami generated by the Alaskan earthquake of 1964 emphasized the need for an International TWS. Functioning of this system begins with the detection by any participating seismic observatory of an earthquake of sufficient size to trigger the alarms, set at the threshold of 6.5 on the Richter scale. The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center collects the seismic data, locates the earthquake and computes its magnitude. When reports from tide stations show that a tsunami has been generated which poses a threat to the population in any part of the Pacific, a warning is transmitted to the dissemination agencies for relaying to the public. The agencies then implement predetermined plans to evacuate people from endangered areas. In addition to the International TWS, a number of Regional Warning Systems have been established to warn the population in areas where tsunami frequency is high.

21. A. hazards	B. situations	C. hazardous	D. danger
22. A. tides	B. tidal	C. rough	D. furious
23. A. explosive	B. explode	C. detonation	D. influence
24. A. Characteristically		B. Character	
C. Characteristics		D. Generally speaking	
25. A. impact	B. effect	C. efficiency	D. destruction
26. A. produced	B. made	C. caused	D. generated
27. A. prepared	B. preparedness	C. preparation	D. preparing
28. A. massive	B. massively	C. mass	D. greatly
29. A. protectors	B. protector	C. protection	D. guard
30. A. prompted	B. prompts	C. promptly	D. cause

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1: VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

Put the verbs in the following stories in their correct forms. (10 points)

A couple of years ago, we moved to an old house in the country and the man who lived there before (1. die) __________, and we had to clear up a lot of his belongings. So we built a big bonfire at the end of the garden and took all the rubbish down their (2. burn) __________. I'd just put a box full of stuff onto the fire, and I was standing (3. chat) __________, when there was a bang, and I felt something (4. hit) __________ the side of my head, I took my earing off and there was a bullet (5. stick) __________ in it, which (6. be) __________ on the fire and exploded. If I hadn't had the earrings on, it would've gone straight into my neck. And the scary thing was, the bullet had the letter "J" on it – and my name's Jane - so it was as if this bullet (7. intend) __________ for me.

Ancient folklore places the creation of the brew at 2737 BC. Shen Nung, an early emperor of China, was a skilled ruler, creative scientist and patron of the arts. His far-sighted edicts required, among other things, that all drinking water (8. boil) __________ as a hygienic precaution.

One summer day while visiting a distant region of his realm, he and the court stopped to rest. In accordance with his ruling, the servants began to boil water for the court to drink. Blossom from a nearby camellia bush drifted into the boiling water and infused, (9. produce) __________ a pale brown liquid. As a scientist, the Emperor was interested in the new liquid, drank some, and found it very refreshing. And so, according to legend, tea (10. create) __________.

QUESTION 2: PREPOSITIONS and PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete the following gaps with appropriate prepositions or phrasal verbs. Each of the blanks in sentences 1-10 is provided with one letter as a cue. (10 points)

Phrasal verbs:

1. Wilmott's statement could easily damage our reputation. We'll have to get him to b__________.

2. The children always start a__________ when it's time to go to bed.
3. In the States, the idea of a lunch-break work–out at a fitness club soon c__________.
4. Pete has stopped going to football matches since he got d__________ by a gang of youths.
5. Political tension e__________ slowly when the heads of the two nations began talks.
6. We can always f__________ Bill to drive us to the airport if we can't get anyone else.
7. She's always g__________ her husband for not helping with the housework.
8. Where's Dennish __________ these days?
9. The colour scheme in this room is dull. It needs j__________ a bit with some pictures and brighter curtains.
10. They l__________ a little __________ every week for their old age.

Prepositions:

11. The 2% tax cut goes __________ the board, so everyone will benefit.
12. The Prime Minister appealed to the nation ______ large on the subject of capital punishment.
13. "It is really necessary to rewrite the whole of that report?" "Well, you don't think I'm doing it ______ kicks, do you?"
14. I don't need to know the contents of your speech in details, so can't you put the main message ______ a nutshell for me?
15. He's been making money ______ the quiet that way for years.
16. I'll have orange juice, please. The doctor's put me ______ the wagon again!
17. The results are good, so I think we're ______ the hill now.
18. We carried out your instructions ______ the letter, but we couldn't find the error in the programme.
19. Don't believe a word Angus tells you! He's the biggest story-teller ______ the sun.
20. When I showed Rita the tickets for the Rod Stewart concert, she was ______ the moon.

QUESTION 3: WORD FORMS (20 points)

A. *Complete the following passage by using the correct forms of the words in brackets. (10 points)*

"In my wildest fantasy I could not have imagined anything like this," JK Rowling said of the (1. frenziedly) __________ that surrounded the release of her last book. Her magical tales of wizards and (2. witch) __________ have prompted the biggest publishing sensation of modern times.

Joanne Kathleen Rowling dreamed up the story of Harry Potter, the bespectacled orphan (3. bless) __________ with magical powers, on a delayed train to Manchester inn 1990. It has been a high speed journey. Less than thirteen years ago she was an unemployed single mother, scribbling away at her first Potter draft in an Edinburgh café, dreamimg of the day she could take up writing full time. Now she is a publishing (4. phenomena) __________, with the series

selling over 100 million books, translated into 42 different languages around the world. In 2001 alone she is estimated to have made £70m.

However, the best-selling author had difficulty (5. come) ____________ to terms with the fame that this success brought her. "For a long time people would ask me, "What's it like to be famous?" and I would say "I'm not famous"." Now this was patently (6. truth) ________, but it was the only way I could cope with it, by being in so much (7. deny) _________ that I was virtually blind at times. (8. famous) _________ does not have nice aspects, but for me (9. person) __________, the negative outweighs the positive. It's a very odd and (10. isolate) ______ experience.

B. Complete the passage below by using the correct forms of the words in the box. (10 points)

correction regardless acceptable viewer currency
instinct specification ease care innate

During the first year of a child's life, parents and (1) __________ are concerned with its physical development; during the second year, they watch the baby's language development very carefully. It is interesting just how (2) __________ children learn language. Children who are just three or four years old, who cannot yet tie their shoelaces, are able to speak in full sentences without any (3) ____________ language training.

The (4) ____________ view of child language development is that it is an (5) ____________ - something as natural as eating or sleeping. According to experts in this area, this language instinct is (6) ____________ - something each of us is born with. But this prevailing (7) ______________ has not always enjoyed widespread (8) ______________.

In the middle of last century, experts of the time, including a renowned professor at Harvard University in the United States, (9) ___________ child language development as the process of learning through mere repetition. Language "habits" developed as young children were rewarded for repeating language correctly and ignored or punished when they used (10) ___________ forms of language.

QUESTION 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (10 points)

There are ten errors in the passage below. Find and correct them. Write the errors and corrections in the box that follows the passage. (10 points)

The best way to learn English is to come to class regular and do your homework. If you miss several days of classes, for any reason, you cannot keep up with the others students. The Language and Culture Centre is a seriously academic program in intensive English and wants all of its students to success. Therefore, students are expected to attend all classes regularly, do all classroom assign, meet all class requirements, and make academic progresses. Students who do not meet these standards may be placed on probation. Students placed on academic probation with meet their teacher(s) and with either or both the Associate Director and Foreign Student Advice. Students will be informed in writing of the terms and length of their probation.

Students who have 30 hours of absences are in danger of being placed on academic probation. Students fail to meet the terms of their probation will be terminated from the LCC for the remaining of the semester. This will also likely result in loss of student status with the US Immigration and Natural Service.

Question 5: OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

Complete the two passages below by filling in the numbered spaces with the most suitable words. (20 points)

Whatever did we do before the invention of the zipper?

In 1893 the world's first zipper was produced in Chicago. Although the (1) ___ claimed that it was a reliable fastening for clothing, this was not the case. The Chicago zipper sprang open without warning, or jammed shut, and it swiftly lost popularity. Twenty years later a Swedish-born engineer called Sunback (2) ______ the problem. He attached tiny cups to the backs of the interlocking (3) __________, and this means that the teeth could be enmeshed more firmly and reliably.

At first zipper were made of metal. They were heavy, and if hey got stuck it was difficult (4) to ____________ them. Then came nylon zippers which were (5) ______________ and easier to use, and had smaller teeth. The fashion industry liked the new _______(6) ______________ far better because they did not distort the line of the garment or (7) ________ ________ light fabrics. They were also easier for the machinists to fit into the (8) ____________.

Meanwhile a new fastening agent made it appearance at the end of the twentieth century: velcro. Velcro is another (9) _____________ made from nylon. Nylon is a very (10) __________ synthetic fibre first developed in the 1930s, and bearing a name to remind the hearer of the two places where it was developed: NY for New York and LON for London.

Every autumn, when (11) ______________ of new graduates and school leavers begin, major cities in Japan are flooded with students hunting for a job. Wearing suits for the first time, they run from one interview to (12) ___________. The season is crucial for many students, as their whole lives. may be (13)__________ during this period.

In Japan, lifetime (14) __________ is commonly practised by large companies. While people working in small companies and those working for sub-contractors do not in general enjoy the advantages conferred by the large companies, there is a general expectation that (15) _____________ will in fact remain more or less permanently in the same job.

(16) ____________ in many Western countries where companies employ people whose skills can be effective immediately, Japan select (17) ________ with potential who can be trained to become suitable employees. For this (18) __________, recruiting employees is an important exercise for companies, as they invest a lot of time and money in (19) ____________ new staff. This is basically true both for factory workers and professionals. Professionals who have studied subjects which are of (20) ______________ use in the workplace, such as industrial engineers, are very often placed in factories and transferred from one section to another.

QUESTION 6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

A. Rewrite the following sentences using nouns instead of verbs. Do not change the meaning of the sentences. (8 points)

1. The vice principal was modest about what he had achieved at the college.

   The vice principal ________________________________

2. The tutor emphasised the importance of completing the assignment.

   The tutor ________________________________

3. When was slave trading abolished?

   When ________________________________

4. The press are speculating that the governor will resign.

   There is ________________________________

B. Complete the sentences below by writing in the blanks with the missing idioms. (6 points)

1. Mr O'Neil donated two hundred pounds to our hospital charity. A very generous donation, but unfortunately only *a drop* ________________. (each line represents a word).
2. Failing to get the job in Edinburgh was *a blessing* ________________. If I had gone to work there, I would never have had the travel opportunities that my present job offers me. (each line represents a word)
3. Are there any *rules* ________________ for English prepositions?

C. Complete each of the sentences below by finishing the collocation in the gap. (6 points)

1. And now ladies and gentlmen would you please give *a very warm* ________________ to our next guest, Mr Danny Muller!
2. I always try and greet business contacts with *a firm hand shake* and *a sunny* ________________.
3. As they parted they whispered *a fond* ________________.

TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH - ĐỒNG NAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

Part 1: Find the word which has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. feather B. leather C. feature D. measure
2. A. slaughter B. draught C. naughty D. plaudit
3. A. enormous B. saw C. war D. often
4. A. south B. truth C. smooth D. both
5. A. trays B. says C. bays D. days

Part 2: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

1. A. dismal B. presented C. contents D. decent
2. A. tremendous B. luminous C. enormous D. autonomous
3. A. terrific B. tertiary C. territory D. terminal
4. A. momentous B. monastery C. monetary D. monument
5. A. decimal B. decisive C. deceive D. decision

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1:

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science have made enormous steps in making food more **fit** to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps 80 percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and 40 percent of cancer is related to diet as well, especially cancer of colon. People of different cultures are more **prone** to contact certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.

That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve colour in meats) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, **these carcinogenic additives** remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well-meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge.

1. *How has science done a disservice to people?*
   A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
   B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
   C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
   D. The scientists have preserved the colour of meats, but not of vegetables.
2. *The word "**prone**" is nearest in meaning to*
   A. supine B. unlikely C. healthy D. predisposed
3. *What are nitrates used for?*
   A. They preserve flavour in packaged foods
   B. They preserve the colour of meats.
   C. They are the objects of research.
   D. They cause the animals to become fatter.
4. *FDA means* ________
   A. Food Direct Additives B. Final Difficult Analysis
   C. Food and Drug Administration D. Federal Dairy Additives

5. *The word "these" refers* ________

A. meats B. colours

C. researchers D. nitrates and nitrites

6. *The word "carcinogenic" is closest in meaning to* ________.

A. trouble-making B. colour-retaining

C. money-making D. cancer-causing

7. *All of the following statements are true except* ________.

A. drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.

B. some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.

C. researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than 60 years.

D. food may cause 40 percent of the cancer in the world.

8. *The word* ***"additives"*** *is closest in meaning to*________.

A. added substances B. dangerous substances

C. natural substances D. benign substances

9. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Harmful and Harmless substances in Food.

B. Improving Health Through a Natural Diet.

C. The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health.

D. Avoiding Injurious Substances in Food.

10. *The word "fit" is closest in meaning to*________.

A. athletic B. suitable C. tasty D. adaptable

Reading 2

Ralph Earl was born into a Connecticut farm family in 1751. He chose early to become a painter and looked for what training was available in his home state and in Boston. Earl was one of the first American artists to paint landscapes. Among his first paintings were scenes from the Revolutionary war battles of Lexington and Concord. In1778 Earl went to London to study with Benjamin West for four years.

When Earl returned to the United States, he was jailed for fourteen months for **outstanding** debts. While still a prisoner, he painted portraits of some of New York City's most elegant society women and their husbands. After his release, he took up the trade of **itinerant** portrait painter, working his way through southern New England and New York. He didn't flatter his subjects, but his portrait show a deep understanding of them; perhaps he had **sprung from the same roots**.

Among Earl's most famous paintings is his portrait of Justice Oliver Ellsworth and his wife, Abigail. To provide counterpoint to the severity of the couple, he accurately details the relative luxury of the Ellsworth's interior furnishings. The view through the window behind them shows sunlit fields, well-kept fences, and a bend of the Connecticut River. One of Earl's paintings is something of anomaly. **Reclining Hunter**, which many years was attributed to Thomas Gainsborough, shows a well-dressed gentleman resting beneath a tree. In the foreground, he displays a pile of birds, the results of a day's hunt. The viewer can also see a farmer's donkey lying in the ground, another of the hunter's victims. This outrageously funny portrait couldn't have been commissioned - no one would have wanted to be portrayed in such an absurd way. However, this painting uncharacteristically shows Earl's wit as well as his uncommon technical skills.

1. *What is the author's main purpose?*

A. To discuss the life and work of an American painter.

B. To compare the art of Ralph Earl and Thomas Gainsborough

C. To trace Ralph Earl's artistic influences

D. To describe the art scene in New York in the late eighteenth century

2. *Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as a subject of one of Earl's paintings?*

A. People B. Landscapes C. Battle scenes D. fruit and flowers

3. *According to the passage, Benjamin West was Ralph Earl's*

A. subject B. teacher C. student D. rival

4. *Which of the following could be substituted for* ***outstanding*** *without changing the meaning of the sentence?*

A. excellent B. shocking C. unpaid D. illegal

5. *The word* ***itinerant*** *is closest in meaning to which of the following?*

A. traveling B. successful C. talented D. innovative

6. *The author uses the phrase* ***sprung from the same roots*** *to indicate that Ralph Earl and his subjects*

A. lived in the same town B. were about the same age

C. were equally successful D. had the same back ground

7. *According to the passage, one of the distinguishing features of the portrait Oliver and Abigail Ellsworth is the contrast between*

A. the plainness of the figures and the luxury of the furnishings

B. the two styles used to paint the two figures

C. the sunlit fields and the dark interior

D. the straight fences and the curving Connecticut River.

8. Why does the author refer to Reclining Hunter as "something of anomaly"?

A. It is so severe B. It is quite humorous

C. It shows Earl's talent D. It was commissioned

9. The word he refers to ________

A. Ralph Earl B. the farmer

C. the hunter D. Thomas Gainsborough

10. The author's attitude towards Ralph Earl is ________

A. admiring B. antagonistic C. neutral D. unflattering

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made (1) ________ of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feeling has been in the form of oral (2) ________. When there is a language (3) ________, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions (4) ________ for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and the mute have had

to (5) ________ to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language (6) ______ ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod (7) ________ approval, while shaking the head (8) ________ a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be (9) ________ in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

(10) ________ verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. A. usage	B. use	C. employment	D. utility
2. A. address	B. speech	C. utterances	D. claims
3. A. barrier	B. obstacles	C. divisions	D. separation
4. A. point	B. signify	C. imply	D. stand
5. A. refer	B. rotate	C. resort	D. revolve
6. A. progresses	B. transmits	C. remits	D. emits
7. A. signifies	B. signs	C. registers	D. presents
8. A. predicates	B. indicates	C. abdicates	D. implicates
9. A. traced	B. trailed	C. found	D. explored
10. A. While	B. As	C. Because	D. Until

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS

I (1. never forget) ________my first day working at the Excelsior Food Company. First of all, I (2. give) ________ a greasy overall. Whoever (3. wear) ________ it before certainly (4. never wash) ________ it. When I mentioned this to the foreman, he said: "You are not afraid of a bit of dirt, are you?" I wanted to say that I thought there (5. suppose) ________to be a high standard of cleanliness in a food factory, but I managed (6. control) ________ myself, then I was given my first job, which (7. involve) ________ (8. sweep) ________ the floor. Not only (9. be) ________ my overall filthy, but the whole factory (10. look) ________ as if no one (11. ever clean) ________ it properly. There were also what I later (12. discover) ________to be animals' ears (13. scatter) ________around the place. As it was my first day, I (14. not say) anything about it. After that I had (15. put) ________ pies into boxes for the rest of the morning. There were two kinds of boxes. The large ones had (16. load) ________ onto lorries for delivery, and (17. send) ________ out to places such as hotels and restaurants. Someone was supposed to put the others into the cold store, but whoever this person was, they (18. obviously forget) ________ about it. As a result, there was a huge pile of boxes (19. wait) ________to be moved. Then I discovered that was supposed (20. move) ________.

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

- I wonder what everybody finds (1) ________ him. What is there so remarkable (2) ________ him that people will hang (3)________his every word.
- He was last (4)________ a long line, and (5)________ the look (6) ________ it, he was unlikely to get a good seat (7)________ the show.
- The poverty (8) ______ her childhood stands (9) ______total contrast (10) ___ her life (11) ______ Hollywood.
- It's a book (12)________ three men and their dog on a boating holiday.
- He drove (13) ______ a red light and a policeman saw him.
- The assistant manager has no authority (14) ________ matters that have to do (15) ______ accommodation. You'd better speak to the manager.
- If they are really concerned (16) ______ his future and want him to be prepared (17)________ the hardship of life, they should not make things too smooth (18)________ him.
- His chances (19)____ recovery after the operation were a hundred (20)_____one, but he did get well.

III. WORD FORMS

Part 1

1. On such a hot day, the sea was (resist).
2. The laws apply to everyone (respective) of race, creed or colour.
3. His busy schedule made him completely (access) to his students.
4. Barbados was once a British colony, but now it is (depend).
5. He has many years' experiences of the criminal (mental).
6. I'm deeply (debt) to him for his advice.
7. The actress gazed (affection) at her husband from the stage.
8. This man is wanted in many countries for having committed many (law) acts.
9. The agenda for the meeting is still not (final).
10. Management decided the office was (man) and sacked three junior typists.

Part 2: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the words in the box

humanity, pest, face, avail, develop, drink, contaminate, farm, wild, sewer

The Earth (1) ________ is two-third water, yet most of this is (2) ________ because it is either seawater or ice. Of the 1% that is (3) ________ as fresh water, most is used for (4) ________ or goes to industry. Fresh water (5) ________ is the major problem since it is too easy to pollute rivers and streams with (6) ________, industrial waste, and (7)________. In poor and (8) ________ countries, the addition of sewage to sources of water leads to diseases and death. In China, a UN report estimates that over 78% of people drink from polluted water supplies. Although (9) ________ has made enormous efforts to control the supply of fresh water by constructing more than 35,000 dams throughout the world, falling water tables, shrinking rivers and lakes, and loss of (10) ________ are the result.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Read the following passage, identify the errors and then correct them. (10 points)

E.g: (0) language → languages

In countries where two or more language are spoken, language is frequently a political and highly emotive issue. Although Canada is officially bilingual, the French-speaking province of Quebec introduced the law in 1976 which, in other measures, banned languages rather than French on commercial signs and restricted admissions to English-speaking schools. In 1988, the supreme court of Canada rules that some sections of this law were illegal. No sooner had they done so than thousands of French speakers took to the streets in protest. Under the regime of General Franco, a Basque language, spoken by about 600,000 people in Spain, was forbidden. So strict was this ban that people using Basque in public could be imprisoned.

Lingual suppression still goes on, but on the whole, governments today are more tolerable of their minority languages. Nowhere has this reverse of attitudes been more pronounced than in Wales. Until the twentieth century, Welsh was all along illegal, and its usage was forbidden in schools and at many places of work. Only a long campaign of protests and vandalism by Welsh speakers in the 1960s did the British government allow Welsh to become an official language.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each numbered blank with an appropriate word.

About two hundred years ago, man lived in greater ___(1) ___ with his environment ___ (2) ___ industry was not much developed. Today the situation is quite ___ (3) ___

People all over the world are worried about what is happening to the ___ (4)___, because of modern industry and the need for more energy. Newspapers and magazines ___ (5) ___ about water pollution, air pollution, and land pollution.

Why is there so much........(6).......about pollution? After ___(7)___, people have been polluting the world around them for thousands and thousands of years. But in the ___ (8) ___, there were not ___ (9) ___ people and lots of room in the world so the could move to another place when their ___ (10) ___ became dirty.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Tony's very charming, but I wouldn't trust him.
   Charming____
2. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.
   The very____
3. The fire led to the setting of a public inquiry.
   As a____
4. This is our temporary office.
   For____
5. I can't make any sense of this. (**utter**)
   ____
6. The Foreign Sécretary has been forced to resign. (**down**)
   ____

7. It is uncertain whether the band's tour will take place. (**balance**)
   ____
8. In the end it was quite a good sunny day after all. (**out**)
   ____
9. Paul went to see the bank manager about getting a loan. (**view**)
   ____
10. The boy is a nuisance. I can't stand him. (**neck**)

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH - ĐÀ NẴNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5pts)

a. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. souse	B. southern	C. power	D. powdery
2. A. baths	B. oaths	C. truths	D. moths
3. A. adventure	B. advantage	C. advertise	D. addition
4. A. loose	B. raise	C. rising	D. advise
5. A. singer	B. finger.	C. tongue	D. banging

b. Choose the word whose stress is different from the others.

6. A. transform	B. exhilarate	C. precaution	D. rigorous
7. A. creation	B. inspiration	C. intervene	D. opportunity
8. A. infect	B. descendant	C. communicate	D. regulate
9. A. conjecture	B. conjuncture	C. apparent	D. obstacle
10. A. another	B. undisturbed	C. pessimistic	D. epidemic

II. READING COMPREHENSION

a. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers. (12pts)

AUTOMATION

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are already widely used in industry and in universities and the time may come when it will he possible for ordinary people to use them as well. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents, or they can count the number of times the word "and" has been used in the Bible. Because they work accurately and at high speeds, they save research workers years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called "automation". In the future, automation may enable human beings to enjoy far more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

Some time ago an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could "think". There is no possibility that human beings will be controlled by machines". Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performance, they need detailed information from human beings in order to be able to operate. They can never, as it were, lead independent lives, or "rule the world" by making decisions of their own.

Sir Leon Bagrit said that in the future, computers would be developed which would be small enough to carry in the pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain value information. Computers could be plugged into a national network and be used like radios. For instance, people going on holiday could be informed about weather conditions; car drivers could be given alternative routes when there are traffic jams. It will also be possible to make tiny translating machines. This will enable people who do not share a common language to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications. It is possible to access the importance of a machine of this sort, for many international misunderstandings are caused simply through our failure to understand each other. Computers will also be used in hospitals. By providing a machine with a patient's symptoms, a doctor will he able to diagnose the nature of his illness. Similarly, machines could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and bring it up to date. Doctors will therefore have immediate access to a great many facts which will help them in their work. Bookkeepers and accountants, too, could be relieved of dull clerical work, for the tedious task of compiling and checking lists of figures could be done entirely by machines. Computers are the most efficient ser ants man has ever had and there is no limit to the way they can be used to improve our lives.

1. In explaining the function of computers, Sir Leon Bagrit was anxious to assure people that computers

A. cannot be relied on to work on their own.
B. will cause fewer deaths when they are used in hospitals.
C. cannot be used to do our thinking for us.
D. will never learn to control themselves or to control us.

2. The coming of automation will have the important social consequence of

A. removing the need to use radios as a source of information.
B. providing the poor with information they can not previously afford.
C. altering the pattern of our daily lives by creating more leisure.
D. giving people greater opportunities to improve themselves.

3. In the future people go on holiday abroad will be able to

A. Plan their routes without maps and enjoy good weather.
B. share a common language with anyone they meet.
C. talk to a foreigner in his own language and avoid misunderstandings.
D. read foreign newspapers even if they do not know foreign languages.

4. They save research workers years of hard work ____________ accurately and at high speeds.

A. in that they work B. working C. being work D. as their work is

5. They ____________ to be instructed in detail by human beings in order to be able to Operate.

A. must B. had C. need D. are necessary

6. These people who do not share a common language ....talk to each other without difficulty and to read foreign publications.

A. would be able to B. can C. Could D. could have

7. It is impossible to access machine.

A. the importance of such a B. how important this sort of
C. how important is such a D. this sort of important

8. ____________with a patient's symptoms, a doctor will be able to diagnose the nature of his illness.

A. A machine provided B. Provided he has a machine
C. Through having a machine provided D. If he is provided a machine

9. For instance, people going on holiday could get weather ____________

A. announcements B. reports C. notices D. conditions

10. The importance of a machine of this sort is ____________

A. Without doubts B. out of reach C. out of bounds D. beyond measure

11. Computers could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and ____________ it.

A. modernize B. date C. revise D. fashion

12. Bookkeepers and accountants, too, could be having to do dull clerical work.

A. relieved at B. prevented from C. discredited with D. freed from

b. Read the following passage and decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F). (8 pts)

WHOSE FINGER IS ON THE BUTTON IN YOUR HOUSE?

Imagine the scene: you and your family are relaxing after a hard day's work. You've just watched the news on TV. What are you going to watch next ? Or, perhaps more importantly, who decides what you are going to watch next ? Whose finger is on the button ? Deciding what to watch on TV is a battle of wills that is fought in homes all over the world. According to psychologists, it is much more serious than simply deciding between a soap opera and a sports program, or between pop music and politics. This television conflict is part of a bigger power game which goes on in homes, even though most of the players are unaware that they are playing a game at all. The game is called, *Who's Boss* ? "It's such a subtle game," says psychologist Dr David Lewis, "that many people don't even know they're playing it. It's all about the balance of power in the home, and who's in control."

Unconsciously, people begin to play the game as soon as they meet their future husband or wife. By the time the couple get married, the rules of the game are already well-established. The big decisions, like where to live and which school to send the children to, are usually joint decisions. When it comes to less important things, like deciding where to go on holiday, or what sort of car to buy, it's a

different matter. Here's just one example of this process at work. He looks through a pile of holiday brochures and announces his preferences: "The South of France". She quickly agrees before he realizes that the only brochures she gave him were those for the South of France. Similarly, she may decide what time the children should go to bed, and on how the home should be decorated, but he chooses the new car and decides what the family does at weekends.

"Family power struggles are fascinating," says Dr Lewis. "Of course, some people are naturally more dominant than others, and the most dominant personality in a family tries to lead. These days, even though so many couples make a conscious effort to have a true and equal partnership, men generally have a greater need to appear to be in physical control. Women, on the other hand, are not as interested in physical control as in emotional control. On the whole, they're more manipulative and can make the man think something was his idea in the first place.

The tussle over what to watch on TV is a good example of this fight for control. Recently, research psychologists persuaded 400 families to have a "C-Box" installed in their living rooms. This is a video machine which watches you as you watch TV. They found that 80% of the time it was the man in the house who had his finger on the button, followed by the eldest child, then the youngest child, and only then the woman of the house.

"A child with a strong personality can totally dominate a family," says Dr Lewis. "Most kids are far less innocent, far more knowing than their parents realize. Many of them are so sensitive to non-verbal communication that they can pick up atmospheres and sense the strengths and weaknesses of the adults around them. They can be very stubborn and they soon realize that the more stubborn they are, the more quickly they get their own way. When the "C-Box" was used to study groups of children on their own watching television, the researchers found that the children who had the remote control liked to show off their power by irritating everyone and changing channels every two or three minutes." So, next time you've got your finger on the button ready to ZAP the rest of the family with your assertiveness, think about the power game you're playing.

1. *Deciding what to watch on television is only one aspect of a larger power game played by families.* ________
2. *Most people pretend they are not involved in these family power games.* ________
3. *The rules of the power game are fixed soon after couples get married.* ________
4. *The majority of married couples take really important decisions together.* ________
5. *Men want people to think they are in charge in their families.* ________
6. *The C-Box is a device which records people television watching habits.* ________
7. *In 80 per cent of cases it was the eldest child who decided what the family watched.* ________
8. *Parents don't realize how sensitive their children are to the pov relationships in their families.* ________

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the word which best fits each gap of the sentence. (10pts)

A new VR (virtual reality) headset for the home user will be in the shops soon. The makers (1) ________ that it will change the way that computer gaines are played. Unlike the heavy VR headsets that people have been using in arcades for the last few years, the new sets look more like a pair of sunglasses than a fireman's (2) ________. A spokesman for the company said, "A lot of people had (3) ________ with the old headsets. They were so heavy that if ou wore them (4) ________ for more than an hour or so, they could cause quite a lot of (5) ________. Our new headsets are very comfortable, and will be perfect for games as well as in education."

Some scientists, however, are worried about the effects of VR. Child psychologist Brenda Smith explained: "There have already been several cases or violence among young children where computer games were to (6) ________. With VR, we will soon have children who are not used to playing with other people. (7) ________ your life in a constant battle with aliens and monsters is not really a (8) ________ enviroment for someone young. We (9) ________ that a child should experience actual reality, not virtual reality, and it would be a great (10) ________ for parents to bring this sort of technology into the home."

1. A. claim	B. threaten	C. offer	D. recommend
2. A. hat	B. cap	C. helmet	D. hood
3. A. mistakes	B. faults	C. problems	D. errors
4. A. continuously	B. throughout	C. always	D. regularly
5. A. hurt	B. ache	C. pain	D. suffering
6. A. fault	B. error	C. defect	D. blame
7. A. Spending	B. Doing	C. Making	D. Passing
8. A. convenient	B. suitable	C. real	D. right
9. A. recommend	B. tell	C. offer	D. speak
10. A. defect	B. fault	C. mistake	D. blame

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Use the correct tense and form to fit each gap. (10 pts)

1. It was urgent that she (leave) ________ at once.
2. If my candidate had won the election, I (be) ________ happy now.
3. The highway patrol advises (take) ________ the old route through the city because the interstate highway is under major repairs.
4. John would rather (not go) ________ to class yesterday.
5. He (die) ________ of cancer last year. He (smoke) ________ a lot.
6. I can't help (feel)________ sorry for the hungry children. If only there (be) ________ peace in the world.
7. Some paintings (belong) ________ to the Queen were stolen from the palace.

8. Sometimes very young children have trouble (separate) __________ fact from fiction and may believe that dragons actually exist.
9. It is essential that every child (have) ________ the same educational opportunities.
10. Were I to become president, my first act (be) __________ to help the poor.
11. She really appreciates (have) ____________ time to relax.
12. Are you sure you told me? I didn't recall (tell) __________ about it.
13. If he (listen) __________ to her advice, he would still be working here.
14. It's time we (begin) ________ training for our next match.
15. It is vital that she (warn) ________ before it is too late.
16. He (always enter) ________ the room without knocking first, which is annoying.
17. I'd have told you if I (see) ________ the wallet.
18. The large portrait in the room (paint) ________ by a little-known artist.

II. Complete the following sentences with suitable prepositions or adverbial particle. (10 pts)

1. They said that they had left ________ question 6 as they had not studied this topic in class.
2. "________ accordance ______ the wishes ________ my people" the president said. "I am retiring ________ public life"
3. If you don't understand it now, you'll probably figure it ________ later.
4. Don't rush ________ the book, you can pick ______ a lot of useful information if you read it ________ attention.
5. I turned ________ at the meeting but the others didn't come.
6. The ship "Seagull" will embark ________ her maiden voyage on 1st May.
7. He got ________ his examination fairly well although his health had broken down a few days before it started.
8. He was poor, but he rent a mansion and set himself ________ as a millionaire.
9. There's a "NO ENTRANCE" sign pinned in the door. If you go in without permission, you'll get ________ trouble.
10. After the war, several people were tired for crimes ____________ humanity.
11. He tried to coax her ______________ going to the party.
12. I hate people who give ________ the end of a film that you haven't seen.
13. Ann is very upset: the Coal Board intends to turn ________ her application to become a miner in the grounds that she is too tall.
14. Before we do anything else, we ought to draw ____________ a plan of action.
15. As nobody seems to know what to do next, may I put ________ a proposal?

III. WORD FORM

a. Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets. (10pts)

1. The headmistress of our school went to Hanoi last week. Mr Long is now the (act) ________ headmaster.
2. ________ is not enough by itself, you must work hard too. (inspire)
3. I think it's sheer ________ to get married in church if you don't believe in God. (hypocrite)
4. Unless something is done about unemployment, the __________ for the future is not good. (look)
5. English is a __________ easy language for Swedes to learn, (compare).
6. Telling lies is __________. (moral)
7. Despite the star-studded cast, the film was only ______ successful, (part)
8. How can you ______ the fact that some people live in mansions while others live in slums? (just)
9. The car in front was going very slowly, so John ______ it. (take)
10. He is a sort of person that is ________ in intent. (move)

b. Fill in each blank with one suitable word from the box (10pts)

determine	**under**	**fires**	**predicted**	**accelerate**
elements	**ecosystem**	**combustion**	**patterns**	**control**

Most forest fires result from human carelessness or deliberate arson. Fewer (1) ________ are started by lightning. Weather conditions influence the susceptibility of an area to fire; such factors as temperature, humidity, and rainfall (2) ________ the rate and extent to which flammable material dries and, therefore, the combustibility of the forest. Wind movement tends to (3) ________ drying and to increase the severity of tires by speeding up (4) ________.

By correlating the various climatic (5) ________ with the flammability of branch and leaf litter, the degree of fire hazard may be (6) ________ for any particular day in any locality. Under conditions of extreme hazard, forests are closed to public use.

Although organizations involved with fire (7) ________ have traditionally fought all fires, certain fires are a natural part of the (8) ________. Complete fire exclusion may bring about undesirable changes in vegetational (9) ________ and may also allow accumulation of fuel, with increased potential for feeding catastrophic fires. In some parks and wilderness areas, where the goal is to maintain natural conditions, lightning-caused fires may be allowed to burn (10) ________ close surveillance.

IV. In most lines of the following text, there is either a spelling or a punctuation error. For each numbered line1-10, write the correctly spelled word (s) or show the correct punctuation in the spaces provided. Some lines are correct. Indicate these on your answer with a tick (✓). (10 pts)

(0) ✓ Strasbourg has always been an important European city.
(00) for Thanks for to a favourable geographical position - at the crossroads
(1) ____ of waterways and overland routes - the area on which the Strasbourg now stands has been
(2) ____ inhabited for since the Bronze Age. In the Middle Ages, it was an important economic
(3) ____ centre and it has gradually grew so strong that by the fifteenth century it had become a

(4) _____ free republic. It grew more richer and richer in the sixteenth century and welcomed free

(5) _____ thinkers and refugees from Switzerland, Italy and France. These newcomers have greatly

(6) _____ enriched the city's cultural life. In 1697, Strasbourg became part of France. Germany

(7) _____ conquered it in 1870 and it was only returned to France after the end of the First World War.

(8) _____ It was again occupied by German in the Second World War and suffered some great

(9) _____ destruction. In 1949, the city was been chosen to be the headquarters of the Council of

(10) _____ Europe, and since 1979 it has been come the seat of the European Parliament to which, at present, fifteen countrces send representatives.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

a. Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (10pts)

Forty years ago "tourism" was a word rarely used by most people. Today it is understood by people the world __(1)__ , many now regard holidays as part of every day life and foreign travel is __(2)__ for granted. Consequently, holiday-making has become a major business. It has created a __(3)__ number of jobs and it is currently estimated that in some countries one in five persons is employed in work related to the tourist industry.

The immediate reasons for this incredible explosion in tourism are not hard to find. __(4)__ time has increased for many people as __(5)__ takes over routine chores at work and in the home. This same technology has made industries more __(6)__ , bringing increased wealth for their employees, and with that wealth greater opportunities for __(7)__ . But the technological advances in transport have proved the biggest single factor promoting ___(8)__ travel. Planes fly faster and further than ever __(9)__ , carrying large numbers of passengers at a relatively cheap cost, and in a degree of comfort __(10)__ thirty or forty years ago.

b. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word. (10 pts)

Many actors do not like working with children or animals. This is probably because they are afraid that the audience may become more interested in the children and animals than in them.

Actors can have problems (1) ______ a different kind when they are (2) ______ to eat or drink on stage. If they have too much food in their (3) ______ , the words they say may not (4) _____ clear, and they may even end up coughing and choking.

Other problems can occur with food when films are being (5) ______ . In a recent film, during (6) ______ a family was waiting to have a meal, one of the actors entered with a large roast chicken on a tray and then (7) ______ to begin to cut some meat from it while he was speaking. By mistake, the actor cut off a whole leg of the chicken and then completely forgot (8) ______ his next words were. It was necessary to film the scene (9) ______ . This would not really have mattered if there had been another roast chicken in the studio, but there was not. At first, nobody knew what to do, but eventually the problem as solved (10) ______ putting a nail in the leg and attaching it back onto the chicken.

VII. Finish each of the following sentences so that it means exactly the sentence above it. Use the capitalized words if provided. (20pts)

1. She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her. EYES
   ____
2. I think it's going to rain all day. SET
   ____
3. Everyone who comes to the city notices the beauty of its architecture. FAILS
   Noone ______________________________
4. Everyone is sure that he will win the election. BOUND
   He______________________________
5. Lucas is just working here temporarily. BEING
   Lucas ______________________________
6. You could always stay with us for a few days, if necessary.
   We could ______________________________
7. I don't think I'm well enough to play football today.
   I don't think I feel ______________________________
8. I must arrange to have the kitchen repainted.
   I must see ______________________________
9. Julie must be too old to bite her nail.
   Julie must have ______________________________
10. Ann was afraid the neighbours would despise her for not having a washing machine.
    Ann was afraid the neighbours would look ______________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÀ RỊA - VŨNG TÀU

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY: (10)

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. apostrophe	B. vigilante	C. troupe	D. aborigine
2. A. hustle	B. beret	C. duvet	D. often
3. A. supposed	B. deservedly	C. alleged	D. discontentedly
4. A. duplicate	B. manipulate	C. advocate	D. coordinate
5. A. tribunal	B. unsolicited	C. striped	D. decipher

B. Pick out the word whose stressed syllable is different from those of the other words.

6. A. coincidence B. amateurish C. prohibitive D. tremendously
7. A. upland B. upset C. upkeep D. uproar
8. A. apparatus B. executive C. anesthetic D. referendum
9. A. dungarees B. untoward C. manoeuvre D. condescend
10. A. trustworthiness B. virtuoso C. zooplankton D. existential

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1:

WARNING ON GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming could cause drought and possibly famine in China, the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be at risk from flooding as sea level rose. The report recommends building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. published by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the report, which includes work by members of the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy outlook for China.

By 2050 about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it supports, with tropical and subtropical forest conditions shifting northward and hot desert conditions rising in the west where currently the desert is temperate. Crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be negated by increased evaporation of moisture, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice. The growing season also is expected to alter, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's breadbasket. The rapid changes make it unlikely that plants could adapt.

"China will produce smaller crops. In the central and northern areas, and the southern part, there will be decreased production because of water limitations," Dr. Rik Leemans, one of the authors of the report, said during a brief visit to the territory yesterday. Famine could result because of the demands of feeding the population- particularly if it grows- and the diminished productivity of the land. "It looks very difficult for the world as a whole," he said.

Global warming is caused by the burning of large amounts of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, which release gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. World temperatures already have increased this century by about 0.6 degrees Celsius and are projected to rise by between 1.6 degrees and 3.8 degrees by 2100.

Dr. Leemans said China's reliance on coal-fired power for its industrial growth did not bode well for the world climate. " I think the political and economic powers in China are much greater than the environmental powers, and greenhouse gas emissions could accelerate," Dr. Leemans said. "China is not taking the problem seriously yet, although it is trying to incorporate this kind of research to see what is going to happen."

The climate change report, which will be released tomorrow, focuses on China but Mr David Melville of WWF-Hong Kong said some of the depressing scenarios could apply to the territory. Food supplies, for instance, could be affected by lower crop yields. "Maybe we could afford to import food from elsewhere but you have to keep in mind that the type of changes experienced in southern China will take place elsewhere as well," he said. Sea levels could rise as glaciers melted and the higher temperatures expanded the size of the oceans, threatening much of developed Hong Kong which is built on reclaimed land. Current projections are that sea levels worldwide will rise by 15 to 90 centimetres by 2100, depending on whether action is taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

"Hong Kong has substantial areas built on reclaimed land and sea level rises could impact on that, not only on Chek Lap Kok but the West Kowloon Reclamation and the Central and Western Reclamation- the whole lot," Mr Melville said, adding that sea-walls would be needed. Depleted fresh water supplies would be another problem because increased evaporation would reduce levels. Mr melville said the general outlook could be helped if Hong Kong used water less wastefully and encouraged energy efficiency to reduce fuel-burning. He also called on the West to help China improve its efficiency.

11. Overall, what sort of picture is painted of the future effects of global warming?

A. disastrous B. potentially disastrous
C. relatively optimistic D. on balance things are going to be satisfactory

12. What is this passage?

A. a report
B. a preview of a report
C. an article describing a response to a report
D. an article previewing a report

13. Mr David Melville suggests that in the future more food could be imported into Hong Kong. He thinks these measures could be:

A. efficient B. sufficient C. insufficient D. inefficient

14. In paragraph 2 'negated' is closest in meaning to:

A. made possible B. made ineffective C. reduced D. paid for

15. In paragraph 7 'depleted' could be replaced by which of the following:

A. reduced B. poor C. decaying D. decimated

16. The main point of paragraph 3 is to describe:

A. effects of changes in the climate of China on food production
B. future changes in the climate of China
C. effects of changes in the climate of China on the growing season
D. projected future changes in the climate of China

17. The main point of paragraph 5 is to describe:

A. global warming
B. the effects of global warming
C. the causes and projected effects of global warming
D. the causes and effects of global warming

18. In paragraph 7, which point is Mr Melville NOT making:

A. suggesting that there is a potential disaster in Hong Kong.
B. suggesting that reclamation areas are at risk.

C. criticising current safeguards.

D. making a call for action

19. How would you describe the Dr. Leeman's attitude towards China:

A. mainly favorable B. critical C. supportive in theory D. admiring

20. In paragraph 5 'reliance' is closest in meaning to which of the following:

A. stress B. emphasis C. dependence D. referendum

Passage 2: **ENDANGERED SPECIES**

There are three valid arguments to support the preservation of endangered species. An *aesthetic justification* contends that biodiversity contributes to the quality of life because many of the endangered plants and animals are particularly appreciated for their unique physical beauty. (A) The aesthetic role of nature in all its diverse forms is reflected in the art and literarure of every culture, attaining symbolic status in the spiritual life of many groups. (B) According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world.

Another argument that has been put forward, especially by groups in the medical and pharmacological fields, is that of *ecological self-interest.* (C) By preserving all species we retain a balance of nature that is ultimately beneficial to humankind. (D) Recent research on global ecosystems has been cited as evidence that every species contributes important or even essential functions that may be necessary to the survival of our own species. Some **advocates** of the ecological argument contend that important chemical compounds derived from rare plants may contain the key to a cure for one of the diseases currently threatening human beings. If we do not protect other species, then they can not protect us.

Apart from human advantage in both the aesthetic and ecological arguments, the proponents of a *moral justification* contend that all species have the right to exist, a viewpoint stated in the United Nations World Charter for Nature, created in 1982. **Furthermore, if humankind views itself as the stewards of all the creatures on Earth, then it is incumbent upon human beings to protect them, and to ensure the continued existence of all species.** Moral justification has been extended by a movement called "deep ecology," the members of which rank the biosphere higher than people because the continuation of life depends on this larger **perspective**. To carry their argument to its logical conclusion, all choices must be made for the biosphere, not for people.

21. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. The beauty of the world B. The quality of life

C. The preservation of species D. The balance of nature

22. Which of the arguments supports animal rights?

A. Aesthetic justification B. Ecological argument

C. Self-interest argument D. Moral justification

23. The world ***"perspective"*** *in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by:*

A. ideal B.event C. truth D. view

24. In paragraph 2 ***"advocates"*** *is closest in meaning to:*

A. human beings B. proponents C. stewards D. members

25. Which word or phrase in the ***bold text*** *that* ***them*** *refers to?*

A. stewards B. creatures C. human beings D. species

26. Which sentence explains how rare species contributes to the health of the human species?

A. By preserving all species we retain a balance of nature that is ultimately beneficial to humankind.

B. If we do not protect other species, then they can not protect us.

C. biodiversity contributes to the quality of life because many of the endangered plants and animals are particularly appreciated for their unique physical beauty.

D. Some advocates of the ecological argument contend that important chemical compounds derived from rare plants may contain the key to a cure for one of the diseases currently threatening human beings.

27. What does the author mean by the statement ***"According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world"?***

A. The world is experienced by nature in various forms that are equally beautiful.

B. People are naturally attracted to beautiful forms rather than to different ones.

C. Nature is beautiful because it provides varied experiences for people.

D. An appreciation of the Earth requires that people have an opportunity to enjoy the diversity and beauty of nature.

28. The author mentions all of the following as justifications for the protection of endangered species EXCEPT

A. the natural compounds needed for medicines.

B. the intrinsic value of the beauty of nature

C. the control of pollution in the biosphere

D. the right to life implied by their existence

29. It can be inferred from the passage that the author

A. is a member of the 'deep ecology' movement

B. does not agree with ecological self-interest

C. supports all of the arguments to protect species

D. participated in drafting the Charter for Nature

*30. The following sentence "****For them, animals are sacred and should not only be protected but also reserved"*** *can be added to the passage. Look at the four letters* ***a, b, c, and d*** *in paragraphs 1 and 2.*

Where would it best fit into the passage?

A. (A) B. (B) C. (C) D. (D)

III. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each gap.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE

The Alexandra Palace in north London was built with private funds as a "People's Palace". Serviced by its own station, it was opened in 1873 and was extremely well (1) __________ until, two weeks after its opening, it burnt down. It was replaced by a slightly larger building which opened in 1875 and featured, (2) __________ other things, a splendid organ and the Great Hall, which was the size of a football pitch. Despite the extraordinarily wide range of events (3) __________ there – from dog shows to great concerts and banquets, from elephant displays to bicycle matches – it always operated at a loss and by 1877 much of the park around it had been sold to speculative builders, leaving only about half of the original land.

In 1900, a committee was appointed, whose principal duty was to run the Palace and park "for the free use of the people forever". There were, however, (4) __________ to charge for entry so that the substantial costs could be (5) __________. The Palace continued, with (6) __________ degrees of success, as an entertainment centre. In the 1930s it was probably most (7) __________ for being the home of the world's first high definition television broadcasts.

In 1980 the building was once more devastated by fire and (8) __________ to a ruin. It was then decided to (9) __________ it and to create a major exhibition centre with community (10) __________, such as a restaurant and a health club.

31. A. inhabited	B. attended	C. crowded	D. visited
32. A. among	B. between	C. from	D. around
33. A. performed	B. set	C. staged	D. laid
34. A. powers	B. terms	C. allowances	D. authorities
35. A. fulfilled	B. covered	C. matched	D. made
36. A. unsteady	B. varying	C. altering	D. unsettled
37. A. distinct	B. marked	C. considerable	D. notable
38. A. turned	B. converted	C. reduced	D. wrecked
39. A. recover	B. revise	C. restore	D. reform
40. A. facilities	B. conveniences	C. supplies	D. appliances

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. It is important that cancer is (A) diagnosed and treated (B) as early as possible (C) in order to assure (D) a successful cure.

2. The decathlon is a two-day (A) athletic competition which consists of (B) ten types (C) track and field (D) events.

3. In advanced (A) stages (B) of anorexia, the patient is unable (C) to feed him (D).

4. There are (A) more potatoes cultivated (B) than any the other (C) vegetable crop (D) worldwide.

5. Benjamin Franklin was the editor of the larger (A) newspaper in the colonies, a (B) Diplomatic representative to France and later to (C) England, and (D) the inventor of many useful devices.

6. Mountain bikes differ (A) ordinary bicycles in that (B) they have ten or more gears, a more rugged (C) frame, and wider treads on the tires (D).

7. A prism is used to refract (A) light so as (B) it spreads out (C) in a continuous spectrum of colors (D)

8. Because of (A) the expense of traditional fuels and the concern (B) that they be (C) run out, many countries have been investigating (D) alternative sources of power.

9. Ocean currents (A) that help (B) transfer heat from the equator to the poles, thereby (C) creating a more balanced (D) global environment.

10. Not one in a hundred (A) seeds develop (B) into (C) a healthy plant, even under (D) laboratory conditions.

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

- If you have been living abroad for three years, you [1](hear) __________ of him, but I can assure you his music is very popular here now.
- Strange as it [2](seem) __________, Mozart's music [3](have) __________ a profound effect on the brain.
- Pelagia [4](never/ hear) __________ such elaborate virtuosity, and never before she [5](find) __________ a piece of music [6](be) __________ so full of surprises.
- To such a pitch [7](their hopes/raise) __________ that they were almost bound to be disappointed.
- I have brought two witnesses with me lest you [8](think) __________ I'm not telling the truth.
- It's incredible that we [9](live) __________ in the same street for two years and [10](never/ get) __________ [11](know) __________ each other.
- When we lived in the north, the water pipes [12](freeze) __________ every winter.
- The sentence is nonsensical if [13](take) __________ literally.
- [14](judge) __________ by what the critics say, this new play is worth [15](see) __________.
- She really hurt his feelings. What [16](provoke) __________ [17](him/make) __________ such a [18](cut) __________ remark?
- A small group of troublemakers [19](allege/ incite) __________ the workers [20](strike) __________.

II. PREPOSITION AND PARTICLES

A.

1. We walked out of the room _______ tiptoe, so as not to disturb the sleeping baby.
2. Inside your passport, you should write the name of your next _______ kin.
3. We made out the report _________ triplicate.
4. Since he is not very trustworthy, I advise you to take what he says _________ a pinch of salt.
5. I went to the library, but the book I wanted was out ________ loan.
6. To save money, we usually buy flour and rice ________ bulk.
7. Since he could offer us no proof, we had to take his story _______ trust.
8. We've zeroed _______ on the real problem – we don't save enough money.
9. The Supreme Court will decide if the new communications bill impinges ____ the Constitutional right to free speech.
10. The case hinges ________ the evidence of a single eyewitness.

B.

I remember one interview I attended [11]_________ a company that makes ice cream and other dairy products. I didn't know much about the company, and it was brought home [12]_________ me that I should have found out some basic facts. I turned [13]________ in a smart business suit and tie, only to find that my prospective employers were in jeans! They believed [14]_________being casual: no private offices, everyone ate in the same canteen, people all used first names [15]________ each other etc. I realised I should have done more research. Needless to say, I didn't get the job. On another occasion, at the end of an interview, I was asked if I had anything to say. I was so relieved that the interview was [16]______ that I just smiled and blurted [17]______: 'No thanks!' I later realised this was a mistake. A candidate should decide in advance [18]_________ at least ten things to ask the interviewer: it's not necessary to ask more than two or three questions, but you need to have some [19]__________ reserve in case the question you wanted to ask is answered [20]__________ the course of the interview.

III. WORD FORM

A. ***Fill each blank with the correct form of the word given.***

1. Cold and __________ parents often lavish presents on children and they then come to associate that with pleasure. (emotion)
2. Store cards are offered at the till and people can obtain __________ of credit cards with relative ease. (fist)
3. We talked about buying a house someday, but right now it's just __________ thinking. (wish)
4. The university awards ____________ degrees to various distinguished people each year. (honor)
5. High blood pressure is almost ____________ accompanied by high blood cholesterol. (vary)
6. The police will be keeping a sharp ____________ for drug-pushers at the pop festival . (look)

7. University faculties expect to receive completed ___________ by the beginning of June. (thesis)
8. Please place your cigarette ends in the _____________ provided. (receive)
9. He made a _______________ attempt to climb the tree to recover his kite. (fool)
10. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner that had crashed must have died __________. (instant)

B. ***Read the following passage and fill each blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box.***

FILM REVIEW- DRIVING LEFT

fail	**despair**	**easy**	**believe**	**success**	**exception**	**consider**
			person	**brilliant**	**turn**	

Bob Wilson's new film is ample proof, if any were needed, that he deserved the [11]__________ praise he received for his first full-length feature. In *Driving Left* [12]____________ novelist Brett Dasher decides to boost his [13]__________ career. [14]____________for an original idea, he resolves to commit a crime and then write a book about it. Of course, it has to be an [15]____________ clever crime if he is ever going to sell this story. So Dasher makes up his mind to [16]___________ the President of the United States. The plot itseft is [17]____________, with too many implausible twists and [18]_________. But Wilson directs with his usual [19]__________, and this reviewer, at least, was very impressed. The film is [20]____________ the best of this summer's releases.

IV. OPEN CLOZE

CHESS TOURNAMENTS

All tournament chess games are played with a chess clock - that is, two clocks joined together. When one player makes his move, he presses a button which stops his clock and starts his opponent's clock. [1]__________ fails to keep to the time limit, no [2]__________what the position on the board, loses the game.

Weekend tournaments with a fast time limit and long sessions of play of [3]_________to twelve hours a day are very strenuous and result in fatigue and time troubles. The play is quite sharp. Active, attacking chess is the [4]_______ of the day and it is difficult to maintain [5]________ sustained, precise defence against such play. A score of the game must be [6]_________ as play goes on. Each move is written down on a score sheet, which has to be handed to the tournament officials at the end of each round. The only thought in everybody'd head is to win. Talent and youth- that's [7]_______is needed for success at chess, [8]_________ the emphasis on youth. Some approach the board with a slow, purposeful manner [9]__________ giving you a second glance- you simply don't count. They seem to imply that the outcome is a foregone conclusion for them; you only need to accept it with good [10]________.

V. Sentence transformation:

1. I knew that nobody would help me, so I decided to continue by myself. (on)

→ Knowing that ____

2. The area was completely devoid of vegetation. (whatsoever)

→ There ____________________________________ the area.

3. It's a lot better to use renewable energy resources - not fossil fuels.(to)

→ Renewable energy ____________________________________ fuels.

4. I felt relaxed at Gita's house because her parents greeted me so warmly. (ease)

→ Gita's parents ____________________________ the warmth of their greeting.

5. Although she was upset, there was never any question of revenge. (last)

→ Upset ____________________________________ on her mind

6. I wanted to tell her what I really felt, but in the end decided not to (short)

→ In the end, I ____________________________________ feelings.

7. Sally will have to eat her breakfast very quickly because of getting up late.

→ If Sally were ____________________; ____________________

8. No matter what happens, we will never do business with that firm again.

→ Under ____________________________ with that firm again.

9. Selena really has no idea of the difficulty of finding a parking place.

→ Little does ____________________________ to find a parking place.

10. The soloist gave a wonderful performance, otherwise I wouldn't have enjoyed the concert.

→ But that ____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - KHÁNH HÒA

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (05 marks)

A. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1.	A. lie	B. goalie	C. achieve	D. belief
2.	A. punch	B. synchronized	C. March	D. touching
3.	A. caps	B. meters	C. swimmers	D. lines
4.	A. sacrificed	B. trusted	C. recorded	D. acted
5.	A. laughed	B. weighed	C. helped	D. missed

B. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

6.	A. association	B. original	C. stability	D. accelerate
7.	A. domestic	B. estimate	C. statistics	D. relation
8.	A. language	B. diverse	C. promote	D. combine
9.	A. physical	B. achievement	C. government	D. national
10.	A. consider	B. similar	C. actually	D. carefully

II. READING (20 marks)

A. You are going to read an article from a newspaper in which a woman comments on a childhood photograph and the memories it evokes. Match each statement (1-10) with the person (A-E) in the text to whom it refers.

Which person or persons

1. __________ was angry about a lie that had been told?
2. __________ enjoyed their schooldays?
3. __________ sent a relative to a school they had attended?
4. __________ failed to recognise a family member?
5. __________ was rescued from a dangerous situation?
6. __________ decided to consult a parent?
7. __________ wanted the size of the family to increase?
8. __________ was summoned to see someone in authority?
9. __________ changed appearance in a way that upset people?
10. __________ became aware of judgements being made by others?

A. The writer B. The mother C. The father

D. The head teacher E. The friend, John Lewis

Me, just as I liked to be

When I look at this photograph on my desk, I think to myself: 'That was the last time I could look at myself and feel totally happy with my image.' I'm about seven in the photo, and I look like the ultimate sweet little girl. But I know exactly what was going on in my head. That little girl is looking at the camera and thinking: 'I hate this. Why am I sitting here? When can I get into my cowboy outfit and go and play in the street?'

It was a school photograph taken in Bamsley, a town in the North of England, which was a very close-knit community. My mother had gone to the same school before me and I loved going there. Later I went to Barnsley Girls' High School, which my mother had also gone to, and I adored going there too.

I had no brothers or sisters. I'm an only child. I'm never quite sure if that is a good thing. In fact, it was about the time of this photograph that I told the biggest lie of my life - about having a brother - and I got into the most terrible trouble.

My mother used to go to parents' evenings at the school, and after one of these I went in the next day and announced to the teachers that my mother was in hospital. They said, 'Oh, why?' and I said, 'She's had a baby.' They said, 'Really? She seemed absolutely fine last night.' And I said, 'Oh yes, she was called in very late, and now I've got a little brother called David Robert.' It was the most awful trauma. The head teacher called my mother in and she was furious with me. It was a complete fantasy, but I longed to have a little brother. I absolutely longed for one, and I never got one.

I had a best friend called John Lewis who I used to play cowboys with. I remember there was a huge duckpond where we used to play, and trees we used to climb on. It was wonderful. John was trying to pick one of the flowers on the pond one day and fell into quite deep mud. I waded in but couldn't get him out and I remember being terribly frightened and realising that this was extremely serious, that the pond where we'd been playing all this time was actually quite deep and the

mud was sucking us down. I managed to get out in the end and get a big stick which he grabbed hold of and I pulled him out.

Shortly after the photograph was taken, I went off on my own and had my hair cut very short, and my father was deeply upset about this. I was walking down the road when he was driving home from work. He didn't know who I was. He thought I was a boy. I would get on buses and people would call me 'son'. It was an incredibly radical change and everybody hated it. That was really the start of people saving, 'Your hair looks awful,' and then 'You're too thin' or 'You're too fat'. Somehow that was the point at which I started to grow up and people began to comment on my appearance as something other than totally acceptable.

I don't know any woman who is happy with the way she looks. But I can look at that photo and think, at that stage, I was happy with the way I was. Image is terribly important, and it's something about life that I hate.

B. Read the following article from a newspaper about two couples who have farms in Spain. Answer the multiple choice questions by circling the best answer A, B, C or D.

It's no Eldorado, but the tough, self-sufficient life of rural Spain

Goodbye to suburbia

If you met Les and Jo or Kevin and Tania in England, you would not be surprised to learn that Les was a mechanic, Jo worked for social services, Kevin in a steel works and Tania in an electronics factory. That is what they did several years ago before they moved to Spain to work the land.

Six years ago, Les and Jo moved to the Alpujarras, a mountainous region between Granada and the Costa del Sol. Rural depopulation had enabled Les and Jo to buy land fairly cheaply. The nearest village, Castaras, sits on a rocky promontory one thousand metres above sea-level, on the flank of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. Les and Jo's farm is in a green and fertile valley far below the village. You have to splash through a stream to get to their tiny farm. It is a ten-minute walk from the end of a steep dirty track. Les and Jo come from Yorkshire and until recently were the only foreigners living permanently in the valley.

Their life is hard. For Jo, taking her cheese to market means rising before dawn to saddle the mule to carry the produce. Kevin takes the olives to the mill in a wheelbarrow. Sitting outside a bar on market day, Les, who is forty, explains his belief in a natural cycle of agriculture. He breaks off to talk in the local dialect to a man to whom he sold a calf. But even among organic farmers, there can be few who rely so totally on man and animal power. Les's method of threshing grain, using a mule on a stone platform, is centuries old. The irrigation system, built hundreds of years ago, which made this one of the most productive areas of Southern Spain, is virtually unaltered and the mule remains dominant on the small, steeply-terraced fields. The ancient olive trees must still be picked by hand, using canes to knock the fruit onto nets. This is the way that Les, who used to work as a mechanic on farms in North Yorkshire, prefers to farm.

Les and Jo moved from their first smallholding two years ago to get more land and a house. They say they don't need a large income. They say they grow most of

their own food. They sell their cheese, made from the milk of one cow. They grow almonds, which go into their own confectionery bars. The recipe came from a vegetarian cookery book but the bars are sold - six hundred a week in the summer - as a typical local product in the tourist villages. Jo and Les accept their low income because they love the life, but they understand why local young people will not follow the way of life of their parents.

"Being seen to work hard is very important if you are to be accepted into a country community anywhere. When we came, we hardly noticed, we were so busy, but after a couple of years we found we were being introduced as "the foreigners who work hard". Sometimes we differ from the local people. For example, over our refusal to use chemical fertilisers and pesticides. That is accepted.' They spend long hours listening to the old people. "I think they are glad they can pass on their knowledge to us", said Les. Jo, who before coming here, worked in an old people's home, added "We both enjoy talking to elderly people". Les admits, "We owe everything we know about farming here to the Spanish people. I don't look at it as two communities".

Some miles away, Kevin and Tania are picking lemons, milking goats, collecting eggs and carrying hay. Five years ago, they lived in Hampshire, a typical young couple on a modern estate with a mortgage and a car. "Don't make the Alpujarras sound like paradise", said Tania. "It's not. Its hard work, but we are working for ourselves. In England, we were just working to pay the mortgage and run my car and Kevin's motor bike so that we could got to work to earn the money to pay the mortgage", said Tania. Kevin had worked as a gardener and on a farm but ended up in a steel works because the wages were double what he could earn on the land. Tania had worked with horses and then as a florist but eventually took a job in an electronics factory. "Why is it that the jobs you enjoy doing don't pay? When I left the factory, they told me I was making a mistake. I was giving up a promising career. They could not understand what we were doing", she said. They had decided that they wanted to have some land. "We came here on holiday and decided it was the place to be". Kevin recently made his first visit to England since settling in Spain and is more certain than ever that he does not want to return. "It would mean working for somebody else".

1. Before moving to Spain, the four people in the article

A had ordinary jobs. B earned a lot of money.

C worked in agriculture. D developed the skills they needed.

2. Les and Jo bought their land in an area where

A other foreigners had already settled. B many local people had left.

C they can see the sea. D the land is flat.

3. Les's method of working

A is the same as most local farmers.

B is one he strongly believes in.

C was imposed on him by his lack of machinery.

D was learned on farms in England.

4. *When Kevin and Tania lived in England they felt*
A the work they did was productive.
B they would have to reduce their expenses.
C they were in jobs with good prospects.
D what mattered was how much they earned.

5. *What is the continued attraction of living in Spain for Kevin and Tania?*
A They enjoy the hard work. B They love the simple life.
C They want to be independent. D They like eating their own fresh food.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

Read the text below and then decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fills each space.

FEELING TIRED

A year ago, Laura reached her lowest (0) *A. point.* Utterly exhausted after a short walk, she was (1) ______ up off the pavement and driven home by the police. "My feet felt nailed to the ground", she recalls. With permanent flu (2) ______ panic stricken and confined to a wheelchair, she was eventually diagnosed as having chronic fatigue syndrome, the term doctors now use for her illness. Laura, a 30-year-old marketing manager, has since made a remarkable (3) ______ in her health. She is now able to walk for an hour, swims twenty lengths three times a week and is (4) ______ going back to work. She (5) ______ her new-found sense of well-being down to a technique called cognitive behaviour therapy. CBT aims to help people understand how the beliefs they (6) ______ about themselves and others influence mood and behaviour - and how re-evaluating negative beliefs can help them to feel and behave differently. It has been successful in dealing with problems ranging from depression to chronic, unexplained pain. Research shows that CBT can also help people like Laura. Yet many sufferers are (7) ______ opposed to the treatment, arguing that their (8) ______ is physical not psychological. Psychological therapy, they believe, implies that they are to (9) ______ and their disorder is not genuine. Laura says CBT helped her change the way she thought about her problems without implying that they were her fault "I was an 'all-or-nothing' thinker and felt I had to be perfect in everything. The therapy has encouraged a less perfectionist approach to life and helped me gradually to (10) ______ up more physical activity".

0. A. point	B. mark	C. time	D. degree
1. A. collected	B. moved	C. taken	D. picked
2. A. indications	B. signs	C. symptoms	D. characteristics
3. A. renewal	B. return	C. recovery	D. restoration
4. A. contemplating	B. regarding	C. reflecting	D. judging
5. A. puts	B. gets	C. takes	D. turns
6. A. carry	B. hold	C. keep	D. possess
7. A. intensively	B. extremely	C. bitterly	D. severely
8. A. condition	B. state	C. case	D. circumstance
9. A. criticise	B. blame	C. accuse	D. disapprove
10. A. mount	B. grow	C. build	D. develop

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERBS TENSES / FORMS (10 marks)

Complete this report about a real mountain rescue. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

MOUNTAIN RESCUE

Nine hikers (1. reach) ______the top of Griffith Peak one Sunday afternoon and (2. prepare) ______to start their descent. On the way down they (3. split up) ______ into three separate groups. One female hiker (4. decide) ______ to hike bade to the middle group to help her friend who (5. suffer) ______ with an injured knee. On the way back she (6. go) ______ off the trail and the group she (7). look) ______ for (8. walk) ______ past her without noticing her. She (9. able) ______ to get back on the trail and (10. continue) ______ to walk until the summit. She (11. decide) ______ to stay there, thinking that her friends would be back for her. However, all three groups (12. arrive) ______ in separate vehicles, so when each group (13. return) ______to their cars they (14. leave) ______ thinking she was with the other group. She (15. have) ______ to spend the night up the mountain. Her boyfriend (16. think) ______ she (17. go) ______ home to her parents and her parents (18. presume) ______ she (19. stay) ______ with her boyfriend, so nobody (20. know) ______ she (21. miss) ______ until Monday afternoon. By this time the woman (22. decide) ______ to make her way down but again (23. get) ______ lost. Five teams (24. go) ______ by ground and air to various parts of the trail. One of the teams eventually (25. find) ______her and flew her in a helicopter to base camp.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks):

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition or particle.

1. You shouldn't make your mind up until you've heard the background ______ the story.
2. ______ view ______ this serious matter, you are advised to seek a solicitor.
3. It doesn't seem fair that Holly's boss will only let her go on that training course ______ her own expense.
4. The cottage is beautifully furnished and ______ close proximity to the beach.
5. Chris isn't involved in the day - ______ - day running of the business.
6. ______ the face ______ all the criticism from his colleagues, the Managing Director decided to resign.
7. We need to keep an eye ____ the timetable to make sure that production doesn't slide.
8. The employees on strike despised the others …… carrying on with their work.
9. Asthma is an illness characterised ______ breathing problems and a tight chest.
10. The need to work harder to prevent job cuts was impressed ______ the firm by the management.
11. Is that the best idea you can come ______ with?

12. I hadn't seen her for ages but she eventually popped ________ in Munich. It was really strange seeing her again after all that time.
13. His TV show was pulling ________ huge audiences.
14. I'm sorry but it's a real mess here. I'll try to sort things _____ and call you back later.
15. Thieves walked ________ with two million dollars' worth of jewellery.
16. She would just sit in her chair, dreaming her life ________ .
17. Since the President resigned, the economy has been ________ freefall.
18. She's absolutely ________ the moon about her new job.
19. Childless herself, she'd shower my kids ________ toys.
20. You ought to try your hand ________ portrait painting.

III. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: (0) VOLCANIC

CROSSING ICELAND BY ROAD

Iceland, the second largest island in Europe, emerged from the bed of the Atlantic Ocean as a result of (0) __volcanic__ **VOLCANO** activity which is still going on today. The island has a (1) ________ **RELATE** small population, most of which lives around the deeply indented coastline, while the uninhabited interior represents an impenetrable barrier between north and south for most of the year. Regularly blocked by the first winter snowfalls each year, routes through the interior traditionally served only as summer short cuts for intrepid travellers. And it wasn't just the (2) ________ **HARSH** of the terrain that put people off. Outlaws - wild men who (3) _______ **ALLEGE** attacked and robbed poor (4) ________ **SUSPECT** travellers - were rumoured to roam the area.

Nowadays, adventurous tourists, looking for a challenge, find these interior routes irresistibly attractive. Camping is the only accommodation option, and there are no rescue services, so most choose a four-wheel drive vehicle for the trip. Nonetheless, it can be a (5) ________ **HAZARD** undertaking. The roads themselves are mostly (6) ________ **SURFACE** and, even in summer, bad weather is a fact of life in this (7) ________ **HOSPITALITY** area. The greatest threats, however, are posed by unbridged rivers. Fed by (8) ________ **CAPRICE** glaciers, these have a (9) ________ **TEND** to change course without warning. Yesterday's shallow crossing point may easily have turned into today's (10) ________ **RAGE** torrent.

IV. ERROR CORRECTION (10 marks)

Read the text through then <u>underline</u> the unnecessary words and tick (✓) the lines that are correct.

THE HISTORY OF BUNGEE JUMPING

0 (✓) Bungee jumping is a relatively recent sport and one which has become
0 very popular. However, few of people know of the origins of this risky sport.
1. ______ Bungee jumping was being inspired by the vine jumpers of Pentecost Island

2. ______ in the Pacific Ocean Vanuatu group (formerly the New Hebrides). Each
3. ______ year, the men of the island's tribe construct up the huge wooden towers,
4. ______ hundreds of feet high. They then carefully select vines from the jungle
5. ______ which they then tie them to their ankles before throwing themselves off
6. ______ the top of the towers. The length and age of the vines must be so carefully
7. ______ judged so that the vine stops their fall just as they hit on the ground. Inspired
8. ______ by the islanders, whose modern bungee jumping was invented by members of
9. ______ The Oxford University Dangerous Sports Club. Using a special nylon
10. ______ cord instead of vines, and dressed in their customary top hat and tails, when
11. ______ they performed a four person simultaneous jump from the Clifton uspension
12. ______ Bridge in Bristol on April 1st 1979. The D.S.C. has been performed many
13. ______ other jumps, including one off the Golden Gate Bridge. During the 1980s
14. ______ A.J. Hackett opened the first commercial jump site in New Zealand.
15. ______ As part of the site publicity, Hackett had performed an astounding bungee jump from the Eiffel Tower right in the centre of Paris.

V. CLOZE TEST (20 marks)

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Example: (0) IT

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

If there is just one single thing more astonishing than the ability of the adult human being to talk, (0) ________ is the process by (1) ________ someone learns to do this. Some parts of the process are still (2) ________ much a closed book, but it is for the (3) ________ part possible to describe what the child is doing at various stages in its development, (4) ________ if we cannot account (5) ________ how exactly it learns to do these things.

In fact, research carried out by various linguists has (6) ________ rise to as (7) ________ theories as there are differences in the rate of development. A baby actually makes sounds from the moment it is born, but for quite some time these are rather far removed (8) ________ articulate speech. In something like a year, a baby will probably be at the stage where one or two syllables represent the peak of its achievement as a speaker; one more year and it will be (9) ________ out with short phrases, and after this it seems (10) ________ time at all before the child is (11) ________ of uttering complete sentences.

Despite (12) _____ a truly remarkable feat of learning, this is one that is performed by the vast (13) ________ of human beings. Complex operations are brought (14) _____ play in these dealings with speech and language; the key lies in brain-work, though tongue-work and ear-work play a (15) ________ in the whole process.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

***Example:* (0) Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?**

OBJECTION Do you _______ you while you paint? >> *have any objection to my watching*

1. It is extremely important that company rules are observed.

utmost Observation _______ importance.

2. Sooner or later, Michael will have to accept that he's not going to win another major race.

terms Sooner or later, Michael will have to _______ fact that he's not going to win another major race.

3. The film didn't live up to our expectations, despite all the publicity.

short The film _______our expectations, despite all the publicity.

4. Although the Government has introduced new legislation, the transport crisis is growing worse.

brought Although new legislation _____, the transport crisis is growing worse.

5. The plans for the new bypass were not popular with many people.

favour Many people were _______ the new bypass.

B. Finish each of the second sentences in such a way that it has the same meaning the original one.

1. Fares will be very likely to go up again this Autumn.

→ It looks _______________________________

2. Do you think Sally will be able to come here?

→ Is there _______________________________

3. I never intended to go to the meeting.

→ I never had _______________________________

4. If you missed the program, you couldn't really understand their intention.

→ Unless you _______________________________

5. Someone has suggested abolishing income tax.

→ It _______________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HOÀNG LÊ KHA - TÂY NINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (40 points)

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. hasty B. nasty C. tasty D. wastage
2. A. psychiatry B. Christ C. matches D. chronic
3. A. zebra B. zipper C. seizure D. hazy
4. A. accelerate B. regulate C. celebrate D. obstinate
5. A. creative B. creature C. breathe D. clean

2. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other words in each group.

6. A. adventurous B. luminous C. laborious D. autonomous
7. A. existential B. colonialist C. thermometer D. curricular

8. A. advantageous B. nevertheless C. cinematographer D. disciplinarian
9. A. customary B. contributory C. monastery D. commentary
10. A. catholic B. tyranny C. retail D. canal

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Next to its ***sheer*** size, the profound isolation of its many small islands is the most distinctive feature of the Pacific Ocean. Over 25.000 islands are ***scattered*** across the surface of the Pacific, more than in all the other oceans combined, but their land area adds up to little more than 125.000 square kilometers, about the size of New York State, and their inhabitants total less than two million people, about a quarter of the number that live in New York City. The oceanic islands of the Pacific are some of the most isolated places on Earth. Many are uninhabitable, ***by virtue of*** their small size and particular characteristics, but even the most favored are very isolated fragments of land, strictly ***circumscribed*** by the ocean, strictly limited in terms of the numbers of people they can support. This basic fact of environmental circumstance has been the most pervasive influence in determining the social arrangements, and cultural activities of the people that settled in the Pacific Islands.

The peopling of the Pacific Islands has been described as the greatest feat of maritime colonization in human history. Contrary to the conclusions of Thor Heyerdahl's *Kon-Tiki* expedition of 1946, the evidence of plant dispersal, archaeology, linguistics, and genetics now shows quite conclusively that the Pacific Islands were not populated from the east by South Americans who drifted on balsa-wood rafts and the prevailing wind and current, but from the west, by groups from mainland Asia who gradually spread from island to island out into the Pacific. The process began over 40.000 years ago and reached Easter Island - the most isolated place on Earth – about 1.500 years ago. ***It*** ended about 1.000 years ago, when people first settled in Hawaii and New Zealand.

Simply surviving those ocean crossings of ***indeterminate*** length, in open canoes, to arrive on the shores of uninhabited and hitherto unknown islands, was a formidable achievement. But having found an oasis of land in a watery wilderness, crossed its reef, and landed, on its shores, the survivors then faced a series of pressing problems for which solutions had to be found quickly if the small group was to become a vigorous, self-sustaining island population.

*11. The word "**sheer**" is closest in meaning to ______.*

A. tiny B. large C. gorgeous D. beautiful

*12. The word "**scattered**" is closest in meaning to ______.*

A. widely known B. usually estimated
C. rarely inhabited D. irregularly distributed

*13. The phrase "**by virtue of**" is closest in meaning to ______.*

A. regarding B. because of
C. taking advantage of D. in place of

14. *The word "**circumscribed**" is closest in meaning to _____.*

A. located B. flooded C. restricted D. pushed

15. *Which of the following is NOT mentioned as evidence used to determine the origins of Pacific Island people?*

A. Oral histories B. Plant dispersal C. Languages D. Archaeology

16. *According to the passage where did the original inhabitants of the Pacific Islands come from?*

A. South America B. Hawaii C. New Zealand D. Asia

17. *Why does the author mention New York City in the passage?*

A. To emphasize how small the population of the Pacific Islands is

B. To emphasize the extreme distances between the Pacific Islands and other regions

C. To note the economic ties of the Pacific Islands to other regions

D. To note the lack of urban environments on the Pacific Islands

18. *The word "**It**" refers to _____.*

A. the Pacific B. the process C. the isolated place D. the Earth

19. *The word "**indeterminate**" is closest in meaning to _____.*

A. undecided B. uncertain C. unacceptable D. increasing

20. *The passage is most likely followed by a discussion of _____.*

A. how settlers adapted to newly discovered Pacific Ocean Islands

B. the design and construction of canoes used in the Pacific Islands

C. the characteristics sties of reefs in the Pacific Islands

D. how early explorers of the Pacific Ocean found their way from island to island

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

The languages spoken by early Europeans are still shrouded in mystery. There is no linguistic continuity between the languages of Old Europe (a term sometimes used for Europe between 7.000 and 3.000 B.C.) and the languages of the modern world, and we cannot yet translate the Old European script. Scholars have deciphered other ancient languages, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian, which used the cuneiform script, because of the ***fortuitous*** discovery of bilingual inscriptions. When cuneiform tablets were first discovered in the eighteenth century, scholars could not decipher ***them***. Then inscriptions found in Iran at the end of the eighteenth century provided a link: these inscriptions were written in cuneiform and in two other ancient languages, Old Persian and New Elamite - languages that had already been deciphered. It took several decades, but scholars eventually translated the ancient cuneiform script via the more familiar Old Persian language.

Similarly, the hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptians remained a mystery until French troops unearthed the famous Rosetta stone in the late eighteenth century. The stone carried the same message written in ancient Greek, Egyptian hieroglyphs, and Egyptian hieratic, a simplified form of hieroglyphs. The Rosetta stone ***thwarted*** scholars' efforts for several decades until the early nineteenth century when several key hieroglyphic phrases were decoded using the Greek inscriptions. Unfortunately, we have no Old European Rosetta stone to chart correspondences between Old European script and the languages that replaced it.

The incursions of Indo-European tribes into Old Europe from the late fifth to the early third millennia B.C. caused a linguistic and cultural discontinuity. These incursions disrupted the Old European sedentary farming lifestyle that had existed for 3.000 years. As the Indo-Europeans encroached on Old Europe from the east, the continent underwent upheavals. These severely affected the Balkans, where the Old European cultures abundantly employed script. The Old European way of life deteriorated rapidly, although pockets of Old European culture remained for several millennia. The new peoples spoke completely different languages belonging to the Indo-European linguistic family. The Old European language or languages, and the script used to write them, declined and eventually vanished.

21. *What is the main topic of the passage?*

A. Reasons for the failure to understand the written records of Old European culture.

B. Influences on the development of Old European script

C. Similarities between Old European script and other ancient writing systems

D. Events leading to the discovery of Old European script

22. *According to the passage, New Elamite is _____.*

A. a language that was written in the cuneiform script

B. a modem language that came from Old Persian

C. one of the languages spoken by the Old Europeans

D. a language that was understood by the late eighteenth century

23. *When does the passage suggest that ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic script was finally deciphered?*

A. At around the same time as cuneiform script was deciphered

B. Shortly before the Rosetta stone was unearthed

C. As soon as additional bilingual inscriptions became available to scholars

D. A few decades after the hieratic script was decoded

24. *According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Rosetta stone?*

A. It was found by scholars trying to decode ancient languages.

B. It contains two versions of hieroglyphic script.

C. Several of its inscriptions were decoded within a few months of its discovery.

D. Most of its inscriptions have still not been decoded.

25. *According to the passage, scholars were able to decipher cuneiform script with the help of _____.*

A. the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian languages

B. Old Persian

C. tablets written in Old European

D. a language spoken in eighteenth century Iran

26. *The word "**fortuitous**" is closet in meaning to _____.*

A. important B. sudden C. early D. lucky

27. *The word "**them**" in the first paragraph refers to _____.*

A. Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian B. bilingual inscriptions
C. cuneiform tablets D. scholars

28. *The word "**thwarted**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*

A. continued B. influenced C. encouraged D. frustrated

29. *According to the passage, Indo-European incursions caused Old European populations to _____.*

A. separate into different tribes
B. move eastward
C. change their ways of living and obtaining food
D. start recording historical events in writing

30. *The author mentions the Balkans in the passage in order to explain why _____.*

A. Indo-European languages were slow to spread in Old Europe
B. the inhabitants of Old Europe were not able to prevent Indo-European incursions
C. the use of the Old European script declined
D. the Old European culture survived for a time after the Indo-European incursions

III. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points)

Stressful situations that (31) _____ almost every day in life seem to be unavoidable. However, we can do little sometimes to avoid a misfortune or an unpleasant occurrence which may (32) _____ us unexpectedly as only it can. At such a moment, one may hit the (33) _____, give in to the helplessness of the situation or, ideally, put a brave face on it trying to (34) _____ the burden.

Can you (35) _____ in your mind an hour spent in a traffic jam, say, this morning? Do you light one cigarette after another? Do you sound the horn every few seconds like the other neurotics? Or do you take a different (36) _____ and make good use of the time drawing up a schedule for the days to come? To withstand the stressful moment you can also do a crossword puzzle, listen to your favorite music or even compose a menu for your Sunday dinner.

In fact, whatever way you (37) _____ to the annoying situation, you can exert no impact on it as the traffic jam will only reduce in due (38) _____. Nevertheless, your reaction might considerably influence your mood for the rest of the day. The inability to confront a stressful occurrence like that with a deal of composure and sensibility adds much more strain to your life and in this way puts your well-being in (39)_____. Surprisingly, it's the seemingly negligible hardships we stumble on daily that run double the risk of developing serious health disorders rather than our isolated tragedies however painful they may be. (40) _____ that so many of those wretched stress inducing troubles affect us in a day, we should, at best, try to avoid them or possibly make radical alterations in the way we lead our daily lifestyles.

31.	A. devise	B. create	C. originate	D. emerge
32.	A. arise	B. happen	C. befall	D. occur
33.	A. post	B. roof	C. bottom	D. wall
34.	A. subsist	B. remain	C. cow	D. bear
35.	A. envision	B. observe	C. picture	D. image
36.	A. manner	B. stance	C. practice	D. mode
37.	A. strike	B. deal	C. respond	D. challenge
38.	A. term	B. course	C. timing	D. period
39.	A. risk	B. weakness	C. insecurity	D. jeopardy
40.	A. Providing	B. Given	C. Hence	D. As much

B. WRITTEN TEST (60 points)

I. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

***Part 1:* Replace the words underlined with one of the phrases given. Do not use any phrase more than once. (5 points)**

fell out / got on well with / go to know / went out together / turned him down / kept in touch with / let him down / moved in with / ran away from / grew up

1. When Brian asked her to marry him, Ann said no.
2. I communicated regularly with most of my old friends.
3. Ann spent her childhood years in London.
4. David and Jean dated for three months before they got engaged.
5. Kate quarreled with her boyfriend and they stopped seeing each other.
6. Helen had a good relationship with her in-laws.
7. Harry left home without his parent's permission.
8. Sophia promised to meet Michael after work but disappointed him.
9. After a few weeks I went to live in the house of some friends.
10. I grew friendly with Pam when we worked together.

***Part 2:* Complete the following sentences with prepositions. (5 points)**

1. Don't give us any money for it. You can have it _____ nothing.
2. The members of a jury are chosen _____ random from a list of voters.
3. I'll do it tomorrow. No, _____ second thoughts, I'll do it today.
4. Why did you leave _____ the second question on your examination?
5. I mistook John _____ his brother although he bears little resemblance _____ him.
6. Why does she object _____ his staying here? Is she prejudiced _____ him personally?
7. The plane was delayed for hours _____ end.
8. "I understand Diane lost her job." "Yes, but she's actually better _____."
9. There's a man over there with binoculars. Do you think he's a birdwatcher, or is he spying _____ us?
10. Please, Father, may I go to the cinema with John tonight? _____ all, I am twenty-three years old now.

II. WORD FORMS

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

WHAT MAKES A GREAT WATERFALL?

One of the world's best-known waterfalls is Niagara Falls, on the border of Canada and the US, which has been a major tourist attraction for over a century. The (1. ASTONISH) ________ thing about Niagara's fame, however, is how (2. RATED) ________ it is. Niagara is nowhere near the biggest waterfall in the world. Nor is it even the tallest waterfall in the US.

So what is it that makes a waterfall the best? It isn't its (3. HIGH) ________ There are many immensely tall waterfalls, some cascading thousands of feet, such as Norway's Strupenfossen or the Mutarazi Falls in Zimbabwe, but these aren't the most visited. It seems that when (4. ENTHUSE) ________ go to see a waterfall, they expect to see a serious amount of water. And Niagara is (5. DISPUTABLE) ________ the biggest waterfall in North America in terms of volume, and this perhaps explains its appeal.

Tourists who appreciate waterfalls for their sheer (6. BREATH) ______ beauty, however, know that Niagara's continental neighbour, Iguacu Falls, on the border between Brazil and Argentina, is by far the most (7. SPECTACLE) ________ Iguacu's pristine (8. TROPIC) ________ setting makes it one of the planet's great natural phenomena. Visitors are rewarded not only by an (9. AWE) ______ display of raw water power, but also by the (10. ROUND) ________ rainforest in which no fewer than 275 separate waterfalls burst over Iguacu's three-kilometre-wide rim.

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Normal houses are full of hazardous waste. The most important hazardous waste in the homes is batteries. If you throw them out with your other garbage, they are open at the landfill. The poison inside moves through rain water and other liquids to the bottom of the landfill. Then they can pollute the natural water in the ground. We should use rechargeable batteries. Other hazardous water in homes is motor oil. Don't throw old motor oil in the ground and throw it on the garbage. It poisons the environment. We should recycle motor oil. Painting is another kind of hazardous waste in homes. Some cities have "Paint Exchange Day". If you bring in open, unused blue paint and want red, they give you red, sometimes they mix the paints together into strange colours. If you paint walls with them, you help save the environment.

IV. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

We need never feel (1) ______ in the country. No (2) ______ how often we walk down the same road, over the same fields, or through the same woodland paths, there is always something new, something fresh to see. It may be a little plant that has come up since we last visited the place, a hedge that was just a lot of brown sticks may now be covered with flowers. We may find a bird's nest deep in a bush, and if we are careful not to (3) ______ the little eggs, and then the baby (4) ______ the birds, as the day passes, see first ______.

We never know what we may see, or find, when we start out for a country walk. But we must learn to (5) ______ our eyes, keep them wide open, or we shall pass by many a pretty or interesting plant or miss the sight of some little wild animal, who sees us well enough, and will keep perfectly still and quiet so that we should not (6) ______ it until we are quite out of (7) ______. The wild children of the woods and fields are easily (8) ______, and if we want to get to know them, we must do as they do, and learn to be quiet and keep very (9) ______ when watching them at work or play. All the year (10) ______, from the first warm breath of spring till the last wind of Winter, we shall always find something to please and interest us in the country.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use no more than 5 words. (20points)

1. It doesn't need to be finished this afternoon. **finish**
   It ________________________________ this afternoon.
2. You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle. **all**
   Helmets must be worn ________________________ when riding a motorcycle.
3. I'm afraid that car is just too expensive. **means**
   That car is ________________________________.
4. Luckily, Peter wasn't charged with an offense when the police caught him stealing the first time. **off**
   Peter was very lucky because he ________________________.
5. You should feel horrible! Why did you say that to Jack? **shame**
   ________________________________! Why did you say that to Jack?
6. She has probably found a new job. **likely**
   It ________________________________ a new job.
7. I am afraid I'm still having problems with understanding life in New York. **used**
   I ________________________________ living in New York.
8. Many people were delayed because of the traffic jam. **number**
   ________________________________ were delayed by the traffic jam.
9. Although he was able to do the job, he wasn't given the position. **despite**
   ________________________ to do the job, he wasn't given the position.
10. She didn't accept his marriage proposal. **down**
    She ________________________________.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG - GIA LAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. beneath B. breath C. health D. breathe
2. A. message B. textile C. heritage D. delete
3. A. hour B. honest C. honey D. heir
4. A. Christian B. suggestion C. culture D. essential
5. A. Thursday B. measure C. pleasure D. television

Choose the word whose main stress is placed different from the others.

6. A. understand B. happiness C. orphanage D. faithfully
7. A. holiday B. monitor C. insurance D. instrument
8. A. maximum B. supportive C. compliment D. maintenance
9. A. willingness B. contractual C. counterpart D. residence
10. A. compensate B. sacrifice C. renovate D. contribute

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Read the following passages and choose the best answers.

Passage 1

Carbon dating can be used to ***estimate*** the age of any organic natural material; ***it*** has been used successfully in archeology to determine the age of ancient artifacts or fossils as well as in a variety of other fields, the principle ***underlying*** the use of carbon dating is that carbon is a part of all living things on Earth. Since a radioactive substance such as carbon-14 has a known half-life, the amount of carbon-14 remaining in an object can be used to date that object.

Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5.570 years, which means that after that number of years half of the carbon-14 atoms have decayed into nitrogen-14. It is the ratio of carbon-1 4 to nitrogen-14 in that substance that indicates the age of the substance. If, for example, in a particular sample the, amount of carbon-14 is ***roughly*** equivalent to the amount of nitrogen-14, this indicates that around half of the carbon-14 has decayed into nitrogen-14, and the sample is approximately 5.570 years old.

Carbon dating cannot be used effectively in dating objects that are older than 80.000 years. When objects are that old, much of the carbon-14 has already decayed into nitrogen-14, and the minuscule amount that ***is left*** does not provide a reliable measurement of age. In the case of older objects, other age-dating methods are available, methods which use radioactive atoms with longer half-lives than carbon has.

1. *This passage is mainly about* ______
   A. the differences between carbon-14 and nitrogen-14
   B. one method of dating old objects
   C. archeology and the study of ancient artifacts.
   D. various uses for carbon

2. *The word* **"estimate"** *in line 1 is closest in meaning to* ______.
   A. understand B. hide C. rate D. approximate
3. *The pronoun* **"it"** *in line 1 refers to* ______.
   A. carbon dating B. the age C. any organic natural material D. archeology
4. *Which of the following is NOT true about carbon-14?*
   A. It is radioactive.
   B. Its half-life is more than 5.000 years.
   C. It can decay into nitrogen-14.
   D. It and nitrogen always exist in equal amounts in any substance.
5. *The word* **"underlying"** *in line 3 could best be replaced by* ______.
   A. below B. requiring C. being studied through D. serving as a basis for
6. *It can be inferred from the passage that if an item contains more carbon-14 than nitrogen-14, then the item is* ______.
   A. too old to be age-dated with carbon-14
   B. not as much as 5,570 years old
   C. too radioactive to be used by archeologists
   D. more than 5,570 years old
7. *The word* **"roughly"** *in line 10 could best be replaced by* ______.
   A. harshly B. precisely C. coarsely D. approximately
8. *The expression* **"is left"** *in line 16 could best be replaced by* ______.
   A. remains B. has turned C. changes D. is gone
9. *It is implied in the passage that* ______.
   A. carbon dating could not be used on an item containing nitrogen
   B. fossils cannot be age-dated using carbon-14
   C. carbon-14 does not have the longest known half-life
   D. carbon dating has no known uses outside of archeology
10. *The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses* ______.
   A. how carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-1
   B. various other age-dating methods
   C. why carbon-14 has such a long half life
   D. what substances are part of all living things

Passage 2

Federal Express is a company that specializes in rapid overnight delivery of high-priority packages. The first company of its type, Federal Express was founded by the youthful Fred Smith in 1971, when he was only 28 years old. Smith had actually ***developed*** the idea for the rapid delivery service in a term paper for an economics class when he was a student at Yale University. The term paper reputedly received a less-than-stellar grade because of the infeasibility of the project that Smith had outlined. The model that Smith proposed had never been tried; it was a model that was efficient to operate but at the same time was very difficult to institute.

Smith achieved efficiency in his model by designing a system that was separate from the passenger system and could, therefore, focus on how to deliver packages most

efficiently. His strategy was to own his own planes so that he could create his own schedules and to ship all packages through the ***hub city*** of Memphis, a set-up which resembles the spokes on the wheel of a bicycle. With this combination of his own planes and hub set-up, he could get packages anywhere in the United States overnight.

What made Smith's idea difficult to institute was the fact that the entire system had to be created before the company could begin operations. He needed a fleet of aircraft to collect packages from airports every night and deliver them to Memphis, where ***they*** were immediately sorted and flown out to their new destinations; he needed a fleet of trucks to deliver packages to and from the various airports; he needed facilities and trained staff all in place to handle the operation. Smith had a $4 million inheritance from his father, and he managed to raise an additional $91 million dollars from venture capitalists to get the company operating.

When Federal Express began service in 1973 in 25 cities, the company was not an immediate success, but success did come within a relatively short period of time. The company lost $29 million in the first 26 months of operations. However, the tide was to turn relatively quickly. By late 1976, Federal Express was carrying an average of 19.000 packages per night and had made a profit of $3,6.

1. *The most appropriate title for this passage is*
   A. The Problems and Frustrations of a Business Student
   B. The Importance of Business Studies
   C. The Capitalization of Federal Express
   D. The Implementation of a Successful Business
2. *The word "**developed**" in line 4 could best be replaced by*
   A. come up with B. come about C. come across D. come into
3. *What is stated in the passage about Smith's term paper?*
   A. Smith submitted it through a delivery service.
   B. It was written by a student of Smith's.
   C. Its grade was mediocre.
   D. The professor thought it had great potential.
4. *What was a key idea of Smith's?*
   A. That he should focus on passenger service
   B. That package delivery should be separate from passenger service
   C. That packages could be delivered on other companies' planes
   D. That passenger service had to be efficient
5. *A "**hub city**" in line 12 is*
   A. a large city with small cities as destinations
   B. a city that is the final destination for many routes
   C. a city where many bicycle routes begin
   D. a centralized city with destinations emanating from it
6. *It can Ire inferred from the passage that Smith selected Memphis as his hub city because it*
   A. was near the middle of the country
   B. had a large number of passenger aircraft
   C. already had a large package delivery service
   D. was a favorite passenger airport

7. *The pronoun "**they**" in line 18 refers to*
   A. aircraft B. packages C. airports D. destinations
8. *It is NOT mentioned in the passage that, in order to set up his company, Smith needed*
   A. airplanes B. trucks C. personnel D. faculty
9. *How long did it take Federal Express to become profitable?*
   A. Two months B. One year C. Three years D. Six years
10. *Which paragraph explains what made Smith's model effective?*
   A. The first paragraph B. The second paragraph
   C. The third paragraph D. The last paragraph

III. GUIDED CLOSE TEST (10points)

Choose the word that best fits each space

When Hotmail was (1) _______ up in 1996, it was not the huge success that it is today. But on every e-mail sent (2) _______ Hotmail, there was a line at the bottom saying, 'Get your private, free e-mail at hotrnail.com, providing them with a free advertisement. This simple idea soon paid (3) _______ and Hotmail went from strength to power ICQ, which (4) _______ for "I seek you", an instant messaging service that (5) _______ off in a similar way and made a (6) _______. The popularity of ICQ spread because users recommended it to their friends so that they could have people to chat to online. The vast majority of Internet users tried it and it was eventually taken (7) _______ by Netscape so as to control their competition. These are examples of what is known as "viral' communication - so called because the message spreads like a virus. It used to be (8) _______ that Rolls Royce never needed to advertise - despite (9) _______ high cost of the luxury cars - because owners were more than happy to tell their friends and neighbors how satisfied they were. Nowadays, if you are (10) _______ to the Internet, the word can be spread in half a second and, within a day; you might have indirectly communicated with millions of people.

1. A. established	B. laid	C. set	D. begun
2. A. into	B. along	C. inside	D. via
3. A. up	B. back	C. off	D. for
4. A. sounds	B. represents	C. looks	D. stands
5. A. let	B. set	C. took	D. gave
6. A. fortune	B. treasure	C. wealth	D. prosperity
7. A. round	B. down	C. under	D. over
8. A. repeated	B. spoken	C. explained	D. said
9. A. very	B. its	C. the	D. a
10. A. associated	B. joined	C. connected	D. downloaded

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERBS TENSES AND FORMS: (10 points)

Put the appropriate forms / tenses of the verbs in brackets

1. The examination papers (1. score) _______ by machine. The students (2. tell) _______ their results next week.
2. During the family celebration, the little boy was crying because he (3. ignore) _______. He needed some attention, too.

3. The crocodiles at the zoo look like statues. They (4. lie) ______ perfectly still for hours at a time. They have no need to move because they don't have to hunt for their food. They (5. feed) ______ regularly by the zookeepers.
4. The sun is just one of billions of stars in the universe. As it travels through space, it (6. circle) ______ by many other celestial bodies. The eight known planets (7. hold) ______ in orbit by the sun's gravitational field. The planets, in turn, (8. circle) ______ by their own satellites, or moons.
5. Early inhabitants of this region (9. worship) ______ the sun and the moon. We know this from the jewelry, sculptures, and other art work archaeologists (10. find) ______.
6. Were you (11. see) ______ someone drowning, what you (12. do) ______?
7. I realized that someone (13. steal) ______ my wallet when I (14. feel) ______ their hand in my jacket pocket.
8. When I (15. phone) ______ Julia last night she was washing her hair and she (16. not finish) ______ when I finally (17. get) ______ to her house.
9. Have you tried (18. windsurf) ______? It's great!
10. Unfortunately, tomorrow's match (9. call off) ______.
11. At school I disliked the chemistry teacher because she (20. always pick) ______ on me.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PARTICLES: (10 points)

Part 1.

A. Complete each sentence with one suitable preposition.

1. I really prefer just about anything ______ watching television.
2. The problem stems ______ the government's lack of action.
3. When I asked Jean, she hinted ______ the change of a promotion for me.
4. My grandfather is always confusing Madonna ______ Maradona.
5. Helen had great admiration ______ her history teacher.
6. I'm afraid I'm not very good ______ animals.
7. Many young people become addicted ______ drugs through ignorance
8. Let's run ______ the details of the arrangements just once more.
9. In physics class today we had a big test. When I first looked it over, I realized that I couldn't figure ______ any of the answers. Our teacher had handed ______ the wrong test! We hadn't covered that material yet.

Part 2

B. Complete the passage with suitable prepositions

Not everyone who blows (1) ______ a building is a terrorist. Demolition technicians use explosives to destroy old buildings in order to make room (2) ______ new ones. Building demolition is not as simple as just placing a bomb in a building. It is a complex process that takes weeks of planning and preparation.

Before a building is destroyed, all valuable material, like the copper electrical wires, is removed so that it can be recycled. In addition, all the glass is taken out of the building. After all of these materials have been taken out of building, demolition technicians place explosives (3) ______ some of the walls (4) ______ the building. They always choose the walls that hold most of the weight of the building. This way, the building actually falls (5) ______ its own weight and fewer explosives are used.

Finally, after all the preparations have been completed, it's blast time. Before technicians actually blow up the building, they carefully check to make sure that no (6) ______ the building or too close (7) ______ it. After all the safety checks have been made, the chief technician counts (8) ______ from ten. (9) ______ zero, he presses a button, and BOOM! The building falls (10) ______ a perfectly planned explosion.

III. WORD FORM: (10 points)

***Part 1.* Give the correct form of the word in brackets.**

1. They have decided to organise the ______ election by the end of this year. **President**
2. There are very few ______ places on earth today. Man has been nearly everywhere. **explore**
3. The show was so ______ that nobody knew who was coming on next. **ORGANISE**
4. One of the aims of the organization is to provide ______ aid to the refugees. **HUMAN**
5. Why don't you take the ______ and arrange a meeting? **INITIATE**
6. The doctor gave him an injection to ______ the pain. **die**
7. The man was found guilty of fraud and sentenced to three years ______. **prison**
8. His workmates were very ______ and selfish. **cooperate**
9. ______ to Hanoi Universities have increased this year. **admit**
10. Nowadays people may no longer suffer from lifetime physical ______. **normal**

***Part 2.* Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

JUDO	
Judo is a sport that has achieved great (0) **popularity** in many	POPULAR
parts of the world It was (1) ______ developed in	ORIGIN
Japan in the late 19th century based on ancient methods of self-	
defence. There are two (2) ______. Although they use	FIGHT
physical (3) ______ against each other, they are	VIOLENT
respectful to their (4) ______ and bow to each other	OPPOSE
before and after each contest. Judo is an (5) ______	EXPENSE
sport to take up because the only equipment you need is the	
special loose-fitting suit. It is very suitable for (6) ______	YOUNG
if they join a club where the (7) ______ are properly	INSTRUCT
qualified and pay enough attention to safety. Although Judo is a	
physically (8) ______ sport which requires a lot of	DEMAND
(9) ______, practice and skill, there are many people	STRONG
who find it (10) ______ as a means of relaxation in	ENJOY
their spare time.	

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (10 points)

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

When you go to a concert, you probably only see a (0) fewer people on stage. There's a singer, and maybe there is a band. These entertainers work hard to make the concert enjoy for you, but there are also many others people whom you don't see, and they are working just as hard as the entertainers. Let's take a look at some of these invisible concert hero.

Roadies probably have one of the hardest jobs in a concert. Roadies move and set up all of a musical equipment before a concert. This is not an easy job. Some of the speakers for large concerts must weigh hundreds of pounds. In addition, musical equipment can be very complicating. Roadies have to connect hundred of cables. Making sure everything is connected correctly takes a lot of thought. Sound engineers also have a difficult job. They must control all of the musical equipment during the concert, especially the volume. This maybe sound easy, but the controls for a concert can have over one hundred different settings. Most people who go to concerts love the lights of the stage. You can thank the light technicians for this. Their job is to set up the lights. They plan each show carefully and then programer computers to control the lights. So, as you can see, the musicians have a lot of help at their concert.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

Passage 1

The search (1) _____ alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage (2) ________ other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil (3) ________ also an efficient way to dispose of waste.

Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels (4) ________ coal, oil, shale and coal tars. However that process (5) ________ proved to be expensive. Other experiments that are underway to harness power with giant windmills are also (6) ________ tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to receive hydroelectric power (7) ________ from streams and rivers. Fifty years (8) ________ hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another potential sources of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides and waves (9) ______ electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use (10) ________ temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

Passage 2

China is the most populous country of the world. Its (1) ________ is approximately 1.3 billion people, which is almost 22% of the (2) ________ population. The population density is high in the southeast: 43 percent of the land contains most of its population. A quarter of the population (3) ________ China is in the middle and lower parts of the Yangtze River, and the population density (4) ________ 663 people per square kilometer. Shanghai is China's largest city, (5) ________ population density reaches 2,118 people per square kilometer.

China's population growth rate has (6) ________ in the past years, although its population is still increasing. In the 1970s, the government started to implement birth (7) ________ programs to the people: late marriage, late childbearing, a one-child family, and a four-year period between two (8) ________ in the countryside where each couple may have more than one child. According to the report of *Major Figures of Population of China*, the annual growth rate of China's population (9) ________ from 25.83% (in 1070) down to 11.21% (in 1994) and to 8.77% (in 1999) in the past 20 years. This should be (10) ________ a great success.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20 points)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Does he know enough French to work as a translator?
   Is his ____.
2. "Less noise!" the teacher told the boys.
   The teacher shouted ____.
3. In the event of nuclear weapons being used, we are all doomed.
   If it should ____.
4. Is it essential to meet your aunt at the station?
   Does your aunt ____.
5. I remember this song from somewhere. (bell)
   This song ____.
6. Don't panic about something so *trivial*. MOUNTAIN
   Don't make ____.
7. This is the procedure. FOLLOWS
   The procedure ____.
8. I just didn't know what to say. LOST
   I was ____.
9. She's not sure whether she wants to marry him or not now. second
   ____.
10. They will consider age and experience when they decide the salary. account
    ____.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN ĐÌNH CHIỂU - ĐỒNG THÁP

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1: PHONOLOGY

Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced diffferently from that of the other three.

1. A. crow	B. brow	C. shower	D. cow
2. A. rough	B. enough	C. thorough	D. tough
3. A. shore	B. eventually	C. assure	D. proficient
4. A. fought	B. bought	C. drought	D. nought
5. A. thrive	B. recital	C. prejudice	D. rhino

B. Choose the word with the different pattern:

6. A. appliance B. appointment C. hygiene D. neglect
7. A. innocent B. criminal C. allegedly D. specialist
8. A. laborious B. geological C. delicious D. predicament
9. A. diagram B. dynasty C. diagonal D. diamond
10. A. phenomena B. phonetic C. Pacific D. character

Câu 2: READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: **Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.**

SELF DEFENCE

He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day.

Picture the scene; a young woman is walking to her car in a multi- storey car park late at night. Suddenly, a man jumps out at her from behind a column. She performs some fancy moves, kicks him where it hurts and while he's on the floor she jumps into her car and drives away unharmed.

Well, that's how they do it in films. Unfortunately, the reality might be something quite different. When the girl tries to kick the bad guy, he grabs her and pulls her off balance and now she's on the floor, defenceless, with nowhere to run.

This little scenario should serve to teach you three very important things: real life is nothing like in films; never walk alone at night, whether you are a man or a woman; and, most importantly, use your brain and not your body to defend yourself against an attacker.

Staying safe is all about not putting yourself in a potentially dangerous situation. Avoid a potential attack before it happens by using your common sense. This means dont go out alone at night, stay in well-lit areas, make sure someone always knows whgre you are, be aware of your surroundings at all times, walk with confidence and carry a mobile phone with you at all times. Basically, don't make yourself a target. Attackers look for people who are vulnerable.

If you do find yourself in a dangerous situation where you are being threatened, try and diffuse it. That is, try not to make the situation worse by getting angry or trying to fight. The best defence is to remove yourself completely from the situation. Calmly walk away if you can, but if you feel you have to run away, then that's what you should do, as fast as you can.

If all else fails and physical force is your only choice, then you must fight back. However, the only way to do this effectively is to use the moves you have leamt in a self-defence class. A good self-defence instructor will teach you how to escape an attacker's grasp and how to disable or distract him long enough for you to escape.

Ask at your local police station, community centre or YMCA centre for details of your nearest class.

1. What is the writer's purpose in writing the text?

A. to explain how to defend yourself B. to say why people are attacked
C. to teach people how to fight D. to describe something that happened

2. What would a reader leam about films from the text?

A. You shouldn't watch them on your own.
B. They can make some people very violent.
C. They can be a useful way to leam about self defence .
D. They don't give a realistic message about self defence.

3. What does the writer say about attackers?

A. They like to attack people with mobile phones.
B. They look for easy targets.
C. They prefer to attack confident people.
D. They are aware of their surroundings.

4. What does the writer say about physical force?

A. You should learn how to use it beforehand.
B. You should use it as fast as you can.
C. You must always fight back.
D. You should use it only if you are very angry.

5. Which of the following is the best description of the writer?

A. Someone who watches too many violent films.
B. Someone who is learning how to fight criminals.
C. Someone who is trying to make people safer.
D. Someone who is worried about the causes of crime.

Helen Adams Keller was bom in Alabama in 1880 and died in 1968. Helen became deaf and blind after a short childhood illness when she was 19 months old. In 1886, aged six, Helen was introduced to Anne Sullivan, a twenty-year-old teacher who was partially blind. Anne was the first person to teach Helen the meaning of words. The first word that Helen learned was "water" which Anne taught her by running cool water-over her palm. Anne also taught Helen how to speak by touching the lips and throats of other people, which is known as the Tadoma method. Helen was very close to Anne, and called her Teacher'. They remained close friends and companions for 49 years.

In 1894, Helen and Anne moved to New York to study at the Wright- Humason School for the Deaf. In 1898, Helen entered The Cambridge School for Young Ladies in Massachusetts and in 1900 she was admitted to RadclifTe College. In 1903, she wrote an autobiographical book called *The Story of my Life*. In 1904, Helen graduated from Radcliffe College becoming the first deaf and blind person to graduate from college.

Helen became famous all over the world as an author and speaker and travelled to over 39 countries with Anne. Anne Sullivan died in 1936. Helen devoted the rest of her life to raising funds for blind and deaf people in America. In 1960, she published another book, entitled *Light in my Darkness*. She died in June, 1968 in Connecticut.

Helen Keller will always be remembered as an exceptional person who overcame her blindness and deafness to achieve great things. As she always said, "The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched. They must be felt within the heart".

6. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?

A. to present us with a short biography of Helen Adams Keller

B. to talk about the success a deaf and blind person can achieve in life

C. to describe Helen Adams Keller's personality

D. to explain why Helen Adams Keller is such an inspiring person

7. What would a reader learn about Anne Sullivan from the text?

A. She was like a sister to Helen. B. She was Helen's teacher and close friend.

C. She was very close to Helen. D. She was an inspiration for Helen.

8. What did Helen do after she graduated from college?

A. She went to Massachusetts.

B. She wrote The Story of my Life.

C. She travelled the world as an author and speaker.

D. She moved to Alabama.

9. Helen was an exceptional person because

A. she managed to achieve great things.

B. she was the first blind and deaf person to write a book.

C. she was the first blind and deaf person to graduate from college.

D. she raised funds for blind and deaf people in America.

10. Which is the best description of Helen?

A. a blind and deaf author who travelled to over 39 countries

B. an exceptional person who overcame blindness and deafness to achieve great things

C. an exceptional blind woman who was a speaker and author

D. a gifted blind and deaf author and speaker who wrote many books

Reading 2: **Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.**

THE HISTORY OF TELEVISION

On January 26, 1926, a group of scientists, including members of Britain's Royal Institution, gathered in a laboratory in an upstairs room in London. They were about to witness the world's first television broadcast.

The television itself was little more than a collection of old junk taken from discarded machinery: a large cardboard disc with pieces of glass around it, behind which were several old electric motors and a mass of glass tubes and other parts from old radio receivers.

The engineer who had assembled this device was John Logie Baird, a slim, nervous man in his late thirties, who sat turning the knobs on a small control panel. Seated in the world's first TV studio - a chair in front of the cardboard disc - was a sixteen-year-old boy. You could say he was the world's first TV star.

As the boy turned his head from side to side, Baird focused and tuned his TV transmitter until the audience could see the image of the boy speaking and moving on a receiver in the same room. Then the audience moved to a separate room, and Baird repeated the demonstration with another receiver there, the first actual TV broadcast. To be truthful, the image on the receivers was faint and difficult fo see, but Baird's "televisor" showed for the first time that it was possible to send and reproduce live images.

In June 1928, Baird transmitted the first outdoor television broadcast, and on August 22 of the same year, the General Electric Corporation in the United States produced the first televised news report. It showed the governor of New York accepting the Democratic Party's nomination for president.

A number of technical difficulties remained to be worked out, and it was not until 1936 that the first scheduled broadcasting service began. It was produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation in London. In that same year, the Radio Corporation of America, which later became

RCA Corporation, installed experimental television receivers in 150 New York City homes and began its first transmissions. Their first program was a cartoon called Felix the Cat. Three years later, the National Broadcasting Corporation established regular TV broadcasts in the United States. The United States entered World War II in 1941, and broadcasting was suspended until after the war ended in 1945.

These first TVs looked very little like the ones we now have. The earliest TVs were large wooden cabinets with screens that measured only 7 to 10 inches (18 to 25 centimeters) diagonally. Today, 27-inch (69 centimeter) screens are very common, and conventional televisions are available with screens as large as 40 inches (100 centimeters). In the 1990s, rear-projection televisions became popular, with screens from 48 inches to 60 inches (122 centimeters to 155 centimeters) diagonally. There are also television sets with screens only 3 inches across - small enough to carry in your pocket.

Many of us today would find it difficult to imagine life without television, but the history of this medium is not a long one. Will its future development be equally rapid?

1. What was John Logic Baird's big achievement?

A. He produced the first TV show. B. He was the first actor on TV.

C. He produced the first news broadcast. D. He built the first working television.

2. Which of these statements about the first television is NOT true?

A. It was very expensive to build. B. Its picture was low in quality.

C. It was made in England. D. It could show motion.

3. Who broadcast the first TV news report?

A. the British Broadcasting Corporation. B. John Logic Baird.

C. the Democratic Party. D. the General Electric Corporation.

4. In what year was the public first able to watch TV programs regularly?

A. 1936 B. 1928 C. 1929 D. 1926

5. *What was "televisor" an early word for?*

A. a TV actor. B. a TV announcer.

C. a TV set. D. a TV program.

6. *Where did people watch the first TV broadcast?*

A. in their homes. B. in a laboratory.

C. outdoors. D. at the company's office.

Communication is a process by which information is exchanged between or among individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, and behaviour. Essentially, then, it is anything done so as to convey messages to others. Sometimes it involves persuading people to come round to our point of view; sometimes it is meant to educate or enlighten; and sometimes its only purpose is to make us feel comfortable. Thus, communication is a dynamic interaction that both affects and is affected by a great deal of variables. There are a number of different means of communication, the most common of which are the auditory, such as speaking or singing, and the physical, such as sign language, body language, touch, and eye contact. One major reason people communicate is because they want to be heard by others and appreciated. Obviously, then, communication is in some sense meant to help people feel good about themselves. Not only individuals, but also communities and organizations express their individual identity through how and what they communicate. Through the process of communication, individuals can develop understanding and respect for one another, share information, challenge one another to think differently, and find the best possible solutions to life's dilemmas. Communication, as a whole, not only reveals, but is intimately connected to who we are.

7. *It is stated in the passage that communication* ___.

A. is a way to send messages. B. can only be auditory or physical.

C. is essential to our survival. D. uses more symbols than signs.

8. *We learn from the passage that communication is* ___.

A. much more difficult for people who cannot hear.

B. a good way to gain control over the people in our lives.

C. not always meant to persuade or inform.

D. mostly done by means of speech.

9. *According to the author of the passage, people communicate* ___.

A. even though it is not necessary to do so.

B. better with individuals than with organizations.

C. more effectively if they know one another well.

D. partly so as to make themselves feel better.

10. *It is implied in the passage that communication is* ___.

A. able to be used to conceal secrets. B. an important part of identity.

C. not actually the best way to find solutions. D. not appreciated by everyone.

Câu 3: GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

CLUTTER IS BAD FOR YOU

Everyone has to tidy up around the house sometimes, but the new idea known as "de-cluttering" goes further than that. By showing you how to get rid of all the things you don't need, de-cluttering can actually help you (1) ___ a healthier, less stressful lifestyle. At least, that is the belief of professional "de-cluttering consultant", Clare Davis. Clare visits her clients in their homes and (2) ___ them on what to keep, what to throw out, and how best to arrange the furniture and storage space.

But Clare does more than just tidying a desk. or (3) ___ out a wardrobe that is stuffed with last year's fashion items. She aims to get to the root of the problem. According to Clare, if your home is disorganised and untidy then so is your mind, and your happiness and health will (4) ___ as a result. She believes that everything in the house should either have a (5) ___ or be something you realty cherish. Many people (6) ___ on to things for the wrong (7) ___. And so the first (8) ___ in Clare's de-cluttering programme is to remove everything her clients don't need, like clothes they have grown (9) ___ of and objects they no longer need.

Clare's clients speak highly of her. All sorts of people from writers to computer programmers have said they found her service useful. Many have said that her de-cluttering programme has (10) ___ them to become more organised.

1. A. perform	B. complete	C. lead	D. keep
2. A. recommends	B. advises	C. tells	D. persuades
3. A. cutting	B. crossing	C. clearing	D. calling
4. A. suffer	B. harm	C. damage	D. hurt
5. A. target	B. function	C. task	D. basis
6. A. hold	B. keep	C. stay	D. wait
7. A. purposes	B. objectives	C. reasons	D. causes.
8. A. degree	B. act	C. progress	D. step
9. A. fed	B. tired	C. sad	D. worn
10. A. made	B. supported	C. improved	D. helped

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 1: VERB TENSES

A. Write correct forms of verbs.

1. He looked frightened as if he ____________ (see) a ghost.
2. All beautiful buildings in Hanoi ____________ (destroy) by exhaust gases from cars and motorbikes. We must do something about this.
3. I'm sure you ____________ (forget) me by the time I ____________ (come) back in five years.
4. As Hugh and I ____________ (come) down the steps we nearly ____________ (run) into my father.
5. I've considered (ask) ____________ him to raise my salary, but I don't think he can afford ____________ (do) it.
6. It has been raining for days now. I wish it (stop) ____________ soon.

7. "When is Mr. Fields planning to retire?" "Soon, I think. He (work) ________ here for a long time. He'll probably retire either next year.

8. - "Hello? Alice? This is Jeff. How are you?"
- "Jeff? What a coincidence! I (just, think) ________ about you when the phone rang."

9. In the last two decades, space exploration (make) ________ great contributions to weather forecasting.

10. By the end of this year, Chen (study) ________ English for three years, but he will still need more training before he masters the language.

Câu 2: PREPOSITION

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. The factory owner is not in the habit of fraternising ________ his workers.
2. All the animals in the forest fled ________ the fire.
3. If you have a grievance ______ the company, please lodge a formal written complaint.
4. My car is guaranteed ________ rust for eight years.
5. The teacher told me to stop fidgeting ________ and to sit still and concentrate.
6. I was furious ______ my sister ______ her always borrowing my clothes without my permission.
7. His glee ________ the news of his success was a joy to see.
8. You mustn't grieve ________ one trivial mistake.
9. He has a fixation ________ becoming the best doctor in the world.
10. She does nothing but fret ________ her being overweight yet never tries to diet.
11. His fidelity ________ the firm has won him great respect.
12. He is always gloating ________ his meteoric rise as an actor.
13. He is certainly good ________ maths, if not much else.
14. Her sales methods have been criticised as being ________ odds with company policy.
15. I found the ring in the street purely ________ luck.
16. I didn't go to see him________ fear of catching his cold.
17. That house has been up ________ sale for two years.
18. Come to the party, ________ all means.
19. We regard this atrocity as an offence ________ humanity.
20. ________ all, I spent £500 on holiday.

Câu 3: WORD FORM

WHAT AN EXPERIENCE!

Every time I think of that (0) terrifying experience of the	TERRIFY
sinking cruise liner, the panic I felt then comes (1) ________	LIVE
again. The accident was tragic because of its (2)________,	SUDDEN
causing the (3) ________ of many passengers who would	DEAD
otherwise have been saved.	
All that some of the (4) ________ could do, was to sit	URVIVE
(5) ________ in the lifeboats, waiting to be rescued.	PATIENT
I became (6) ________ many times during the long wait	CONSCIOUS
I had to overcome any (7) ________ I felt so I would not	WEAK
faint again. If I had not drawn another ship's (8) ________	ATTEND
our situation would have been (9) ________ I try not to	HOPE
remember this (10) ________ experience that only leaves	FRIGHT
me with unhappy thoughts.	

Câu 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correctm put a tick (√). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00)

THE IMPORTANCE OF FATHERS

We can tend to think of poverty as the main cause of violent crime.	0. *can*
However, research from both sides of the Atlantic shows that fathers	00. √
may be the most important factor in preventing to children from turning	1. ________
over to crime. In the United states, children from better-off families were	2. ________
compared with ones who from families with lower incomes. Children from	3. ________
both groups that lived with their fathers also committed the same number	4. ________
of crimes. In the United Kingdom, a study was carried out of comparing	5. ________
a group of boys who had never been accused of not any crimes with	6. ________
another group were living in a detention centre after committing crimes	7. ________
such as assault and stealing vehicles. All the boys had difficulties at	8. ________
the school and came from large families that didn't earn a lot of money.	9. ________
The biggest difference between from the groups was that fifty-five	10. ________
per cent of the 'good boys' lived with their fathers, while only four	11. ________
per cent of the 'bad boys' did it. Eighty per cent of the well-behaved	12. ________
boys said how they felt close to their fathers even if they didn't live	13. ________
in the same house. It seems that by having a father who takes an	14. ________
interest in his children encourages youngsters not to break the law.	15. ________

Câu 5: OPEN CLOZE TEST

A. **TIME TO RELAX? HOW?**

One ofthp greatest problems with holidays, (1) ________ from the usual travel complications and accommodation difficulties, (2) ________ the expectations people havp of (3) ________. When we go on holiday we expect to leave all the stresses and strains of our daily lives (4) ________ us. We imagine we will be able to escape to (5) ________ a degree that we even tend to believe, consciously or not, that we can change our own personalities and become completely different people. The average business-person, tense, preoccupied, shorttempered, (6) ________ to relax, envisages herself/himself (7) ________, from the moment of locking the office door, a radically different (8) ________ of person: carefree, good-humoured, ready to relax and enjoy whatever adventures

present (9) __________ . In practice, we take ourselves with us (10) __________ we go and the personality that is shaped over years of stress and tension almost impossible to shake off at a moment's notice.

B. FOREVER ON THE PHONE

A hundred years ago, the principal means of communication for individuals and for businesses was (1) __________ letter and telegram, but nowadays telephones are used constantly in private houses, offices and factories. This is certainly the (2) __________ widespread and convenient way for people to communicate with one another.

With the telephone, business deals can be arranged and completed rapidly. In (3) __________ , financial centres and stock exchanges, (4) __________ constant use of the telephone system, can be assured (5) __________ getting the very latest, up-to-the-minute information about the (6) __________ changing currency and share values. This type of information is essential (7) __________ economic stability worldwide.

The telephone network also provides a direct line into the homes of friends and relatives. For old and infirm people, and for those lonely people living on their (8) __________ , the telephone is a friend. At (9) __________ , families are often scattered, not only throughout the country but also throughout the world. (10) __________ a few minutes' conversation with a loved one, who may be thousands of miles away, is a source of great comfort to us.

Câu 6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Provided your handwriting is legible the examiner will accept your answer.
   So long as the examiner __________________________
2. He worked very hard but he was unable to make both ends meet.
   Hard working __________________________
3. Mary insisted on being told the complete story.
   Nothing but __________________________
4. The beggar's life was one of great poverty.
   Throughout __________________________
5. It's been months since I last spoke with Paul. **(contact)**
   ____
6. He has never felt so embarrassed before. **(ever)**
   ____
7. She was going to hand in her notice when the boss decided to promote her. **(point)**
   ____
8. He has tried to lose weight before. **(first)**
   ____
9. France hasn't won a gold medal in this sport for ages. **(time)**
   ____
10. It is certain that he will compensate you for the damage he has done. **(bound)**
   ____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG - CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY *(10 points)*

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

1. A. gran**d**eur	B. gau**d**y	C. **d**eck	D. **d**ay
2. A. can**a**ry	B. sh**a**re	C. b**a**ron	D. ph**a**raoh
3. A. f**ur**l	B. f**ur**	C. f**ur**ze	D. f**ur**rier
4. A. s**u**bmarine	B. s**u**bnormal	C. s**u**pper	D. s**u**bjective
5. A. agr**ee**	B. committ**ee**	C. d**ee**pen	D. refug**ee**

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

6. A. ambassador	B. authoritative	C. mischievous	D. referring
7. A. enthronement	B. execution	C. apparently	D. opposed
8. A. propaganda	B. influential	C. correlation	D. euphemism
9. A. eruption	B. obliteration	C. discretion	D. proximity
10. A. tyranny	B. colossal	C. explicit	D. tycoon

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1: **Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank.** (10 points)

Fish that live on the sea bottom benefit by being flat and ***hugging the contours***. There are two very different types of flatfish and they have evolved in very separate ways. The skates and rays, relatives of the sharks, have become flat in what might be called the obvious way. Their bodies have grown out sideways to form great "wings". They look as though they have been flattened but have remained symmetrical and "the right way up". ***Conversely***, fish such as plaice, sole and halibut have become flat in a different way. There are bony fish which have a marked tendency to be flattened in a vertical direction; they are much "taller" than they are wide. They use their whole, vertically flattened bodies as swimming surfaces, which ***undulate*** through the water as they move. Therefore, when their ancestors migrated to the seabed, they lay on one side than on their bellies. However, ***this*** raises the problem that one eye was always looking down into the sand and was effectively useless. In evolution this problem was solved by the lower eye "moving" around the other side. We see this process of moving around enacted in the development of every young bony flatfish. It starts life swimming near the surface, and is symmetrical and vertically flattened, but then the skull starts to grow in a strange asymmetrical twisted fashion, so that one eye, for instance the left, moves over the top of the head upwards, an old Picasso-like vision. Incidentally, some species of 20 flatfish settle on the right side, others on the left, and others on either side.

11. The passage is mainly concerned with ___.

A. symmetrical flatfish B. bony flatfish

C. evolution of flatfish D. different types of flatfish

12. The phrase "hugging the contours" means ___.

A. swimming close to the seabed B. hiding in the sand at the bottom of the sea

C. floating just below the surface D. lying still on the sea bottom

13. In lines 2 → 5, the author mentions skates and rays as examples of fish that ___.

A. become asymmetrical B. appear to fly

C. have spread horizontally D. resemble sharks

14. It can be inferred from the passage that horizontal symmetrical fish ___.

A. have one eye each side of the head B. have one eye underneath the head

C. have two eyes on top of the head D. have eyes that move around the head

15. The word "conversely" is closest in meaning to ___.

A. similarly B. alternatively C. inversely D. contrarily

16. According to the passage, fish such as plaice ___.

A. have difficulties in swimming B. live near the surface

C. have poor eyesight D. have distorted heads

17. The word "undulate" is closest in meaning to ___.

A. sway B. flutter C. flap D. leap

18. The word "this" refers to ___.

A. the migration of the ancestors

B. the practice of lying on one side

C. the problem of the one eye looking downwards

D. the difficulty of the only one eye being useful

19. According to the passage, the ability of a bony flatfish to move its eyes around is ___.

A. average B. weak C. excellent D. variable

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the early life of a flatfish is ___.

A. often confusing B. pretty normal

C. very difficult D. full of danger

***Passage 2:* Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)**

Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than $40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business Administration, has noted. "The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur."

What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still ***excluded*** from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, "In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they have found out ***that*** isn't going to happen, so they go out on their own."

In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in "women's" fields – cosmetics and clothing, for example. But this is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a $22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers ***keep tabs on*** their newspaper carriers – and her office was a bedroom at home, with a ***shoebox under the bed*** to hold the company's cash. After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns $66.9 million of stock.

Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face ***hurdles*** in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small.

But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzig in the years ahead.

21. What is the main idea of the text?

A. Women today are opening more businesses of their own.

B. Women are better at small businesses than men are.

C. The computer is especially lucrative for women today.

D. Women today are better educated than in the past, making them more attractive to the business world.

22. Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s ___.

A. were unable to work hard enough to succeed in business

B. had fewer obstacles in business than they do today

C. were still more interested in education than business opportunities

D. were unrealistic about their opportunities in business management

23. The author mentions the "shoebox under the bed" in order to ___.

A. suggest that the company needed to expand

B. show the frugality of women in business

C. show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig

D. point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited

24. The expression "keep tabs on" is closest in meaning to ___.

A. pay the salaries of B. provide transportation for

C. keep records of D. recognize the appearance of

25. The word "hurdles" can be best replaced by ___.

A. small groups B. fences C. obstacles D. questions

26. *The author's attitude about the future of women in business is ___.*
A. skeptical B. optimistic C. frustrated D. negative

27. *The word "excluded" is closest in meaning to ___.*
A. often invited to B. not permitted in
C. decorators of D. charged admissions to

28. *All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world EXCEPT ___.*
A. women were not trained in business
B. women faced discrimination in business
C. women lacked ability to work in business
D. women were required to stay at home with their families

29. *The word "that" in the passage refers to ___.*
A. women working hard
B. women achieving advanced degrees
C. a woman becomes chairman of the board
D. women believing that business is a place for them

30. *It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because ___.*
A. women can't deal with money
B. many women fail at large businesses
C. women prefer a small intimate setting
D. women are not able to borrow money easily

III. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blank. *(10 points)*

The complexities involved in captive breeding of animals are evident in the case of the golden marmoset. Since 1965 scientists have been trying to improve the breeding success of the golden marmosets at the Smithsonian's National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C.

In (31) ___ attempts at the National Zoo and other institutions, the zoologists found that (32) ___ marmosets were ignored, abused, and sometimes inadvertently (33) ___ their offspring. After considerable observation, the scientists (34) ___ that both the male and female have to have experience (35) ___ with and helping to care for younger siblings (36) ___ they themselves become sexually mature – that is, marmosets can successfully rear their young (37) ___ if they have had early experience in a family situation. The researchers learned that if young marmosets are left with their family groups for too long – four or five years – they are (38) ___ to breed. Other research showed that the animals needed special diets if they were producing offspring. (39) ___ of the carbohydrate – rich fruit diet they were (40) ___ fed, they required a menu high in protein.

31. A. rare B. fact C. which D. early
32. A. captive-born B. wild C. premature D. mature
33. A. refused B. killed C. executed D. murdered
34. A. thought B. experienced C. felt D. learned
35. A. captive B. mature C. breeding D. living
36. A. when B. before C. therefore D. and
37. A. only B. since C. siblings D. animals
38. A. unlikely B. incapable C. supposed D. able
39. A. Instead B. Because C. Some D. Most
40. A. daily B. really C. properly D. customarily

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

Use the correct forms/ tenses of the given words. *(10 points)*

Employees protesting at the planned closure of the Magnet electronics factory have begun a protest outside the factory in Brook Road. It (1. reveal) ___________ last week that production at the factory, where over 3000 local people (2. employ) ___________, (3. transfer) ___________ to the Magnet plant in Luton next month. "Why we (4. not/ inform) ___________ about this earlier?"

"We only (5. tell) ___________ about this two days ago," said Marjory Calder, (6. represent) ___________ the workforce. "It's about time companies such as this started thinking about how local communities (7. affect) ___________ by their policies. Most people here are buying houses. How are they going to keep up with their mortgage payments? And how are we going to find jobs? "I wish I (8. know) ___________," Reg Reynolds of Magnet (9. ask) ___________ what (10. do) ___________ to help those who (11. make) ___________ redundant.

"The majority of our employees (12. offer) ___________ work at our plant in Luton," he told the reporter, "and every effort (13. make) ___________ over the past month (14. offer) ___________ early retirement to those who qualify." When he (15. question) ___________ about why the workers (16. not/ tell) ___________ about the closure earlier, he revealed that the company (17. promise) ___________ a government loan to keep the factory open, but that at the last minute it (18- decide) ___________ not to provide the loan after all. "So don't blame the company; we've done our best." Local MP Brenda Stone (19. ask) ___________ to raise the matter in the House of Commons, and told us that a letter (20. send) ___________ to the Minister responsible within the next few days.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

Part 1: *Complete each of the following sentences with suitable prepositions or particles.*

1. I need to read ___________ the company before I go on the job interview.
2. I don't want to put you ___________, but could you pick me up at the airport?
3. Round all sums ___________ to the closest whole number. For example, round 78,9% to 79%.
4. Thanks for the tea. I have to run ___________ now.

5. There is a deep-seated conservationism running ________________ our society.
6. The new office staff are shaking ________________ well.
7. How much did your new coat set you ________________?
8. I settled ________________ the job at the oil company.
9. I don't really hit it ________________ my new boss.
10. She will come round when the anaesthetic wears ________________.

Part 2: ***Complete the following passage with suitable prepositions or particles.***

Unlikely as it may seem, there has now been expert confirmation that wild pumas and lynxes are (11) ________________ large in parts of Britain, rather than being the figments (12) ________________ some wild imagination. Previous sightings of such large jungle cats had been put (13) ________________ exaggeration. After all, the argument went, some people are prone (14) ________________ seeing flying saucers and Loch Ness monsters, particularly when (15) ____________ the influence of one drink too many. Some newspapers were suspected of having made up stories such as that of the Beast of Exmoor, an animal which is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of sheep over the past ten years. But experts have now come (16) ____________ proof that such stories were (17) ______________ earnest after all. The animals are (18) ____________ all likelihood pets which have escaped from small zoos, or been abandoned by their owners because the keeping of such animals is severely restricted.

Under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act of 1976, owners of unlicensed animals might not report an escape for fear of prosecution. Britain's only surviving native feline species, the wild cat, is confined (19) ________________ Scotland. After examining hair samples, experts now say that the Beast of Exmoor in the South of England is (20) ________________ the shadow of a doubt a puma or lynx, both of which animals are normally native to the Middle East and Asia.

III. WORD FORMS

Part 1: ***Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)***

1. In my opinion, this book is just ________________ rubbish. (INTELLECT)
2. It may be ________________ to force them into making a decision, and if you upset them, they are quite likely to overact. (PRODUCE)
3. They won the case because of the ________________ in court of the defendant. (APPEAR)
4. Tourists forget their ________________ ideas as soon as they visit our country. (CONCEIVE)
5. You needn't refer to the manual; the use of the camera is ________. (EXPLAIN)
6. He went out into the snow and reappeared later looking ________. (FREEZE)
7. He ________________ his ex-wife to turn up at the wedding ceremony. (EXPECT)
8. The ________________ members were outvoted by the moderate union members. (STRIKE)
9. The government's ________ approach has brought criticism. (COMPROMISE)
10. Jim is one of the most ________________ members of the committee. (SPEAK)

Part 2: ***Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)***

ACCESS	APPEAR	COMMIT	DENY	EXCLUDE
IMMERSE	INFANT	INSTITUTE	LONELY	SEE

One of the most challenging aspects of the science of anthropology comes from its fieldwork. Certainly, in its (11) ________________ as a profession, anthropology was distinguished by its concentration on so-called "primitive societies" in which social (12) ________________ appeared to be fairly limited and social interaction to be conducted almost (13) ________________ face-to-face. Such societies, it was felt, provided anthropologists with a valuable (14) ________________ into the workings of society that contrasted with the many complexities of more highly developed societies. There was also a sense that the ways of life represented by these smaller societies were rapidly (15) ________________ and that preserving a record of them was a matter of some urgency.

The (16) ________________ of anthropologists to the first-hand collection of data led them to some of the most (17) ________________ places on earth. Most often they worked alone. Such lack of contact with other people created feelings of intense (18) ________________ in some anthropologists, especially in the early stages of fieldwork. Nevertheless, this process of (19) ________________ in a totally alien culture continues to attract men and women to anthropology, and is (20) ________________ the most effective way of understanding in depth how other people see the world.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (10 points)

Dear Guest,
The Management of Broadbank Hotel wish to inform you that the hotel is too close on 5 December this year. It is about to reopen next year as part of the Value4U chain of hotels.
As you know, the Lister family has been involved in Broadbank Hotel for over twenty years now and the due closure is a blow to all of us. We realized some months ago that we would need to find some kind of financial support for the forthcoming season. We started to look at ways of doing this and we were going to work for an investing company to upgrade the hotel with the addition of a gym, swimming pool and sauna complex. We were in the verge of signing a contract, that was to have allowed us to retain control of the hotel, but we were unable to complete the deal on time. We were likely to send Christmas cards as usual to all our regular clients, with information about offers for the spring, but of course, which is now not possible. Unfortunately, we are sure to be able to set up another hotel in the near future.
The Value4U chain envisages reopening the hotel by 1 March, and they are about to contact you when that happens. It just remains for us to thank you for your support in the past, and to wish you every success for the future. We hope to be able to write to you about news of a new venture at some point in the not-too-distant future.

0. too → to
1. ________
2. ________
3. ________
4. ________
5. ________
6. ________
7. ________
8. ________
9. ________
10. ________

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

In the US, industries that generate hazardous wastes want to dispose of them as cheaply as possible. Private companies hired to dispose of this waste compete with each other to offer the lowest prices to these industries. The government does not get involved beyond setting minimum safety standards.

(1) ______________, the goal of companies that generate and dispose of waste is to save money, not to guarantee (2) ______________. These companies usually send waste to landfills because this is cheaper than recycling or incineration. Disposal firms who want to increase their business must cut (3) ______________ to lower costs and gain customers. At the same time, relatively (4) ______________ is done to reduce the volume of waste generated, because disposal costs (5) ______________ relatively modest.

Things are different in Denmark. There the government (6) ______________ in the waste disposal process beginning (7) ______________ the front end. Together with industry, the government formed a corporation to establish and (8) ______________ waste disposal facilities. This company, called Kommunichem, has a (9) ______________ on waste disposal. Generators of hazardous waste must ship their waste to one of Kommunichem's disposal facilities. In this system, there is no price (10) __________ in the waste disposal business.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20 points)

1. I have no idea whatsoever why Zoe resigned from her job. (**loss**)
____
2. Everybody in the audience stood to applaud the actor's performance. (**standing**)
____
3. Would it be possible to speak to you in private for a moment? (**having**)
____
4. The police never actually accused Thomas of committing a crime. (**point**)
____
5. You are absolutely forbidden to smoke anywhere in the factory. (**total**)
____
6. Jenny doesn't mind whether she comes to London on either Monday or Tuesday. (**no**)
____
7. Did the football team play any better last weekend? (**in**)
____
8. In particular, the school library was criticized by the inspectors because of its poor lighting. (**singled**)
____
9. The author describes his childhood vividly in the book. (**account**)
____
10. Do you have any idea about how Jack made enough money to buy that new sports car? (**light**)
____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - VĨNH LONG

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

A. Identify the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the other words in the group.

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. parachute	B. championship	C. champagne	D. shoes
2.	A. generation	B. garage	C. margarine	D. flibbertigibbet
3.	A. rehabilitation	B. inheritance	C. dishonorable	D. heir
4.	A. fierce	B. weird	C. tearing	D. weary
5.	A. breathe	B. with	C. southern	D. thorough

B. Identify the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group.

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. catalogue	B. competitive	C. experienced	D. pedestrian
2.	A. envelope	B. government	C. lavatory	D. insurance
3.	A. screwdriver	B. imprudent	C. preferably	D. fortunately
4.	A. marketing	B. ambitious	C. fashionable	D. immigrant
5.	A. pharmaceutical	B. circumstances	C. educating	D. retrograde

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

A. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. (10 points)

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 BC. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world.The thirteen- acre structure near the Nile River is the solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are the number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north,south, east and west- an incredible engineering **feat**. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many interesting lines.Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events- past,present,and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are **prophesied** for future generations and are currently under investigation.Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers and this one is no exception.Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial being of the ancient past.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary being, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

1. What has research of the base revealed?

A. There are cracks in the foundation.
B. Tomb robbers have stolen the pharaoh's body.
C. The lines represent important events.
D. A superior race of people built it.

2. *Extraterrestrial being are*

A. very strong wonders. B. astronomers in the ancient times.

C. research in Egyptology D. living beings from other planets.

3. *What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?*

A. to allow the weight of the Pyramid to settle evenly.

B. to permit the high priests to pray at night.

C. to enable the pharaoh's family to bring food for the journey after life.

D. to keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh.

4. *What is the best title for the passage?*

A. Symbolism of the Great Pyramid.

B. Problem with the construction of the Great Pyramid.

C. Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza.

D. Explorations of the Burial Chamber of Cheops.

5. *On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculation?*

A. Observation of the celestial bodies. B. Advanced technology

C. Advanced tool of measurement. D. Knowledge of the earth's surface.

6. *Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?*

A. As a solar observatory B. As a religious temple

C. As a tomb for the pharaoh D. As an engineering feat

7. *Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?*

A. It is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.

B. It was selected as a tomb of Pharaoh Cheops.

C. It was built by a super race.

D. It is very old.

8. *What do the interesting lines in the base symbolize?*

A. Architect's plans for the hidden passage.

B. Pathways of the great solar bodies.

C. Astrological computations.

D. Date of important event taking place throughout time.

9. *The word "**feat**" is closest in meaning to*

A. accomplishment B. appendage C. festivity D. structure

10. *The word "**prophesied**" is closest in meaning to*

A. affiliated B. terminated C. precipitated D. foretold

B. Read the following passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

The plan to join the British Isles to the European continent by boring a tunnel under the sea between Dover, England, and Calais, France, was originally proposed in the second half of the nineteenth century. The bill authorizing thework was rejected in 1883. The plan was again proposed in 1930 by many enthusiastic supporters.The tunnel was to be the longest ever made and an engineering wonder. However,the estimated cost, the military risks, and the doubt as to the feasibility of construction lead to the rejection of the proposal in June 1930. Finally,in the 1980s, the proposal was accepted and tunneling began.

1. _______ The plan to unite the British Isles with the European continent has been proposed three times.
2. _______ The plan to unite the British Isles with the European continent has been rejected three times.
3. _______ It was believed by some that the tunnel posed a threat to national security.
4. _______ Some people did not believe that the tunnel was a viable idea in the 1930s.
5. _______ Tunneling originally began in Calais, France.
6. _______ The plan was rejected in 1883 because the people were bored.
7. _______ The construction of the tunnel led to the rejection of the proposal in 1930.
8. _______ The tunnel made in 1930 was the longest ever made.
9. _______ The supporters of the tunnel wanted to hire a wonderful engineer.
10. _______ The estimated cost of the tunnel was prohibitive in 1930.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE FLIGHT

The story of a man's mastery of the air is almost as old as man himself, a puzzle in which the essential clues were not found until a very late stage. However, to (1) _______ this we must first go back to the time when primitive man (2) _______ his food, and only birds and insects flew. We cannot know with any certainty when man first deliberately shaped weapons for throwing, but that (3) _______ of conscious design marked the first step on a road that (4) _______ from the spear and the arrow to the aero plane and the giant rocket of the present (5) _______ It would seem, in fact, that this (6) _______ to throw things is one of the most primitive and deep – seated of our instincts, (7) _______ in childhood and persisting into old age. The more mature ambition to throw things swiftly and accurately, which is the origin of most (8) _______ games, probably has its roots in the ages when the possession of a (9) _______ weapon and the ability to throw it with force and accuracy (10) _______ the difference between eating and starving.

1. A. value	B. approve	C. understand	D. realize
2. A. pursued	B. hunted for	C. chased	D. followed up
3. A. act	B. deed	C. action	D. event
4. A. brings	B. moves	C. takes	D. leads
5. A. instant	B. day	C. hour	D. moment
6. A. feeling	B. urge	C. encouraging	D. emotion
7. A. coming	B. arriving	C. appearing	D. growing
8. A. exterior	B. outside	C. external	D. outdoor
9. A. suitable	B. fitting	C. related	D. chosen
10. A. involved	B. meant	C. told	D. showed

IV. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

When the old lady _______ (1. return) to her flat she _______ (2. see) at once that burglars _______ (3. break) in during her absence, because the front door _______ (4. be) open and everything in the flat _______ (5. be) upside down. The burglars themselves _______ (6.be) no longer there, but they probably

only just ________(7. leave) because a cigarette ________(8.still burn) on an ornamental table. Probably they ______(9. hear) the lift coming up and ________(10. run) down the fire escape. They ________(11. help) themselves to her whisky too but there ________(12. be) a little left, so she ________(13. pour) herself out a drink. She ________(14. wonder) if they ________(15. find) her jewelry and rather ________(16. hope) that they had. The jewelry ________(17. be given) by her husband, who ________(18. die) some years before. Since his death she ________(19. not have) the heart to wear it, yet she ________(20. not like) to sell it.

V. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

***Fill each blank with a correct preposition.**

1. She was _______ the point _______ saying something, but, changing her mind, remained silent.
2. The ship was bound _______ Japan when it ran into typhoon.
3. My shoes wear _______ very quickly since I started walking to the office.
4. There should be some news _______ the hour.
5. You need to show that picture _______ a dark background.
6. He looks _______ his father _______ appearance.
7. I'm just not prepared to put _______ your inefficiency any longer.
8. Riding a bicycle _______ wearing a helmet is dangerous.
9. He bought the property _______ a view _______ building a factory on it.
10. He is charged _______ taking a car _______ the owner's consent.
11. Four-fifths of the fire damage resulted _______ incendiary bombing.
12. His fame is now _______ the wane.
13. Malcolm can't join us; he has gone _______ the flu.
14. We were wrong _______ the election results.
15. He ran _______ all the money he had inherited in less than a year.
16. They are keen _______ working _______ the company.
17. Luck _______ combination _______ hard work made him succeed.
18. The gun went _______ in his hand while he was cleaning it.
19. I turned _______ at the meeting but the others didn't come.
20. I can recite the whole poem _______ memory.

VI. WORD FORMS (20 points)

A. Use the correct word form of each of the words given in brackets.

1. It was _____ of you not to offer her a drink. (HOSPITABLE)
2. I _____ how wide the stream was and fell in. (JUDGE)
3. If you continue to accept help without expressing any thanks or appreciation you may be accused of _____. (GRATITUDE)
4. Marty sometimes hurts others when he criticizes their work because he is too _____. (SPEAK)
5. Heavy rain and excessive use have the soil _____. (POVERTY)

6. The bicycle I lent Tom had been in good condition, but he returned it in _____. (REPAIR)
7. Don't compare Jane with Peggy, the two are entirely _____. (SIMILARITY)
8. He told me _____ that he's thinking of resigning next year. (CONFIDE)
9. The troops were thoroughly _____ by this set – back. (MORAL)
10. All nations are _____ in modern world. (DEPEND)

B. Use the correct forms of the words from the box to fill in the blanks.

collection	freedom	investors	Originals	interesting
provide	shell	expertise	Permanently	watch

Thanks to shortened working hours and greater prosperity, people nowadays have become more interested in what to do in their (1)________ time. (2)________ things is one of the most popular hobbies. It is relatively passive, but can require considerable (3) ________. Indeed, collecting things as a pastime brings about great benefits. Coin collecting (4) ________ hours of pleasure and satisfaction of (5) ________ the collection grow. In addition, a good coin collection is an (6) ________. Coin of all kinds will always worth at least as much as metals, often precious, in which they are made. Another interesting hobby is (7) ________ collecting. It enables collectors to develop serious (8) ________ in science. Moreover, it requires not only little care because shells' colors are normally (9) ________ and shells just do not break easily. Collectors can also enlarge their collections by exchanging (10) ________ or duplicates. However, it is only when a shell collection is properly labeled that it has real value.

VII. MISTAKE CORRECTION (10 points)

*** There are ten mistakes in the following paragraph. Identify and correct them.**

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the advertisings it carries. A popular newspaper with a circulation of over five millions daily makes a lot of money. Less seriously newspapers are probably read just for entertainment. They have big headings above the new stories,funny cartoons to look at and sensational photos of violent. The gossip columns are full of stories of private live of famous people. No one takes the political views of such papers seriously. On an other hand,in a free country where there is no censorship, serious papers are read principle for their news,sent to themselves by their correspondents round the world andby the big news agencies. People also read these papers for their revisions of new books, films and plays and for their editorials what represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

VIII. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

A. Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

"Being in space is an exhilarating experience", recalls astronaut Buzz Aldrin, member of the three- man (1) _____ which made history 25 years ago (2) _______ they succeeded in (3) _______ the first men ever to set (4) _______ on the moon. Just being (5) _______ to float around is amazing . Unfortunately, the space suits

were very restrictive so we weren't (6) _______ to move about very easilt". They made the job of (7) _______ moon rock and soil to bring (8) _______ to Earth, we were put in quarantine. It was still not known (9) _______ life existed on the Moon. Neil's famous first footprin should (10) _______ be there until it is disturbed by other visitors.

B. Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

About twenty percent of the world's present energy already comes from the sun in one form or another. Special devices have been (1) _______ available to place on the (2) _______ of houses or flats to catch the sun's rays and thus heat water. Thousands of these (3) _______ are now being used to provide (4) _______ in homes throughout the United States while more than a million solar water-heating units have already been (5) _______ in homes in Japan. Other purposes for which energy is at present (6) _______ used include the extraction of salt (7) _______ seawater, irrigation and sewage disposal.

(8) _______ most people in developing countries, the need is (9) _______ for air condition or central heating but for cheap (10) _______ of cooking foot, drying crops and lighting home.

IX. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the printed one.

1. You may be very intelligent, but you should be careful about this.
   No matter _______________________________________.
2. They are soon accustomed to swimming.
   It is _______________________________________.
3. While I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
   Despite _______________________________________.
4. You brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain.
   You needn't _______________________________________.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets. Do not alter the words.

1. You should punish him severely so that others will be afraid to behave as he did. (example)
   You should _______________________________________.
2. I did not like the way you spoke to you sister. (disgusted)
   I _______________________________________.
3. Jane is likely to be promoted. (chance)
   Jane stands _______________________________________.

C. Use the following sets of words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. Do not change the order of the words or phrases.

1. I / help / you / tidy up / room / condition that / you / give / me / loan / your bicycle.
2. None / cousins / be / airport / see / off.
3. Some / his photographs / win / prizes / competitions. Consequently, he / think / himself / professional / photographer.

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY

PRONUNCIATION

Circle the letter before the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others

1. A. crooked	B. wicked	C. learned	D. stopped
2. A. laughs	B. coughs	C. ploughs	D. thoughts
3. A. chemists	B. laughs	C. days	D. books
4. A. sea	B. sugar	C. she	D. sure
5. A. promise	B. please	C. cows	D. raise

STRESSED SYLLABLE

Circle the letter before the word whose stress position is different from the others

1. A. although	B. sometimes	C. newspaper	D. history
2. A. photography	B. photogenic	C. magazine	D. mathematics
3. A. accurate	B. reduce	C. internal	D. transport
4. A. mature	B. machine	C. majesty	D. majority
5. A. redundant	B. descendant	C. relevant	D. consultant

II. READING

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

Going to party can be fun and enjoyable. If you are invited to a party, do call your host up early to inform him or her of whether you are going. If you want to bring someone who has not been invited along with you, you should ask for permission first. Remember to dress appropriately for the party. You will stick out like a sore thumb if you are dressed formally whereas everyone else is in T-shirt and jeans. If you are not sure what to wear, do ask your host.

During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to ***monopolize the host's attention***. This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend to and can not spend all his/ her time with you. Instead, learn to mingle with others at the party. You could try ***breaking the ice*** by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly-looking.

Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place.

1. You can find this passage in _______

A. a newspaper
B. a tourist guide book
C. a category
D. jounalist material

2. If you are invited to a party, you should _______.

A. take someone with you
B. ask for your parents' permission first
C. bring a small gift
D. call to confirm your arrival

3. *According to the passage, if you are dressed differently from everybody at the party,* ________.

A. you will make people notice you
B. people may be attached to you
C. you will feel uncomfortable
D. you shouldn't pay attention to your clothes

4. *The best way to dress appropriately when going to a party is that* ____

A. You should try as many clothes suiting you as possible.
B. You should consult your friends.
C. you should ask the host.
d. all are correct

5. *What should you do if you are in a party?*

A. Talk to your host as much as possible.
B. Move around and talk to other guests.
C. Try to break the ice up.
D. Just make friends with friendly-looking people.

6. *You can offer to help the hos or hostess* ____

A. when you are at the party. B. after the party.
C. before the party. D. when you finished eating.

7. *The phrase 'break the ice' means* ________.

A. make friends B. attract people's attention
C. make people feel more relaxed D. establish a relationship

8. *The phrase "**monopolize the host's attention**" means* ____

A. to draw the host's attention.
B. to hold the host's attention.
C. to get the host's attention for long.
D. to get the privilege of the host's attention.

9. *Which of the following is not true according to the passage?*

A. You shouldn't bring someone who hasn't been invited along with you to a party.
B. You should help your host with the wash-up or clean-up.
C. You shouldn't be very clearly different from everyone at the party.
D. You shouldn't leave without showing your gratitude to your host.

10. *Something you should do befor leaving the party:* ____

A. to say thanh you to the host. C. both a and b are correct
B. to offer to do the clean-up D. b is the only one correct answer.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the following passage and then choose A / B / C / D from (1) to (10) to complete the passage.

There are three separate sources of hazard related to the use of nuclear reactions to supply us with energy. Firstly, the (1) ________ material must travel from its place of manufacture to the power station. (2) ____ the power stations themselves are solidly built, the containers used for the transport of the material are not. Unfortunately, there are normally only two methods of transport available, (3) ____ road or rail, and both of these involve close contact with the general public (4) ____ the routes are bound to pass near, or (5) ____ through, heavily populated areas.

(6) ____ , there is the problem of waste. All nuclear power stations produce wastes which in most cases will remain radioactive for thousands of years. It is impossible to de-activate these wastes, and (7) ____ they must be stored in one of the ingenious but cumbersome ways that scientists have invented. (8) ____, they may be buried under the ground, dropped into disused mineshafts, or sunk in the sea. (9) ____, these methods do not solve the problems; they merely store it, (10) ____ an earthquake could crack open the containers like nuts.

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. radioactive	B. radioactively	C. radioaction	D. radioactiveness
2.	A. Secondly	B. But	C. Although	D. Despite
3.	A. for example	B. such as	C. namely	D. named
4.	A. because of	B. although	C. since	D. which
5.	A. even	B. for instance	C. on the contrary	D. mainly
6.	A. Secondly	B. Thirdly	C. In that case	D. On the second
7.	A. because	B. so	C. after	D. therefore
8.	A. Besides	B. For example	C. However	D. so
9.	A. By the way	B. Lastly	C. However	D. So
10.	A. though	B. since	C. after	D. and then

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSE

1. When the bell rings I (take) ____________ the meat out of the oven.
2. I'll bolt all the doors before I (go) ____________ to bed.
3. When we (see) ____________ the cathedral, we'll go to the museum.
4. We'll have to stay up this tree till the bull (go) ____________ away.
5. He (not / let) ____________ you out till you have finished your homework.
6. As soon as I hear from him I (let) ____________ you know.
7. My father will be furious when he (see) ____________ what you have done.
8. You (not / hear) ____________ the sound of the explosion till after you have seen the flash.
9. These gates will remain shut until the train (pass) ____________.
10. When he (sell) ____________ all his newspapers he'll go home.

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

Situation: *Margaret and Paul arranged to meet outside the cinema in the centre of town, yesterday. Paul arrived half an hour late The next day, Margaret tells her flatmate what happened.*

A: Morning, Margaret. Did you have a good time last night?
M: No, I didn't! I (*look*) __(11)__ forward to it all week but it was a disaster.
A: What happened ?

M: I (*stand*) ___(12)____ outside the cinema for twenty minutes when it started raining. Until then I (*imagine*) ___(13)______ all sorts of excuses for Paul but after it started raining, I just felt angry.

A: How long you (*wait*) ___(14)_____ when he finally arrived?

M: I (*walk*) ___(15)____ up and down outside that cinema for at least half an hour when he finally came! The rain (*get*) ___(16)_____ heavier and heavier and I (*grow*) ___(17)___ angrier and angrier. But I (*not say*) ___(18)______ anything when he eventually arrived.

A: Why not?

M: Because he was angry with me! He (*wait*) ___(19)_____ outside the theatre! I was so angry I couldn't speak. I just (*come*) ____(20)___ home.

II. PREPOSITION

A. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition or adverb.

1. The smoke curled (1) _________ (2) _________ the chimneys and melted (3) _________ the morning air.
2. Are you brave and honest enough to say right (4) _________ his face what you are saying (5) _________ his back?
3. Before they hire anyone they should check (6) _________ (7) _________ his background.
4. He was far (8) _________ satisfied (9) _________ the way things had turned out. He sat lost (10) _________ thought.

5. (11) ______ transportation, our modern society could not exist. we would have no metals, no coal, and no oil. Nor would we have any products (12) _______ these materials. Besides we would have to spend most of our time raising food – and the food would be limited (13) ______ the kind that could grow (14) _____ the climate and soil (15) ________ our neighborhoods.

Transportation also affects our lives (16) _______ other ways. Transportation can speed a doctor (17) ________ the side of a sick patient, even the patient lives (18) ________ an isolated farm. It can take police to the scene of a crime (19) ________ moments of being notified. Transportation enables teams of athletes to compete in national and international sports contests. In time of disaster, transportation can rush aid to persons in areas stricken (20) ________ floods, famines, and earthquakes.

III. WORD FORM

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. Please don't be so __________, I can't do all the work by myself. (REASON)
2. Sorry about the mistakes, I ____________ the instructions you gave me. (UNDERSTAND)
3. I was kept _____ last night by the noise from a party in the flat above. (WAKE)
4. He suffered from constant ____________. (SLEEP)
5. The country is very ________ so travelling by road is difficult. (MOUNTAIN)
6. Jim always does what he says; he's a very ____________ person. (RELY)
7. The young apprentice broke the chemistry glassware because of his _______ (CARE)
8. The crowd showed its ____ by shouting insults at the visiting team. (APPROVE)
9. We have decided to interview only the best six ________ for the job. (APPLY)

10. Aspirin is simple but highly ______________. (EFFECT)
11. He was too _________ to tell his teacher about the stupid mistake. (SHAME)
12. To his great loss his wife died in ____ when he was only 24 years old. (CHILD)
13. I _________ this morning, and was late for school. (SLEEP)
14. A holiday in American can be ________ cheap. (SURPRISE)
15. My grandfather ________ my grandmother by five years. (LIVE)
16. _________ about the companies future meant that few people wanted to invest money in it. (CERTAIN)
17. It's time the government did something to solve the (EMPLOY).
18. The cost of ________ must be paid by the buyer. (CARRY)
19. This ________ faulty washing machine should be returned to the manufacturer. (REPAIR)
20. These shoes are almost ________ out. She should buy new ones. (WEAR)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There is now increased concern about the world's energy resources, particular about those involve fossil fuels. In more than a hundred years we shall probably exhaust all the present sources of oil and gas. The world's coal mines should last longer and, once used, these can't be replaced. It is important, therefore, which we should develop so alternative sources of energy as solar energy but nuclear energy as well as water and wind power (classed as renewable energy). Until these energy supplies are widely used, it is important for the developed countries reducing energy consumption as many as possible

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

PASSAGE1. ***Read the following passage and then choose ONE suitable word to complete it.***

Modern advertisements contain hidden _____ (1). Implicit in the advertisement showing the pretty girl in the new car, or the smiling children round the packet of washing powder is the message that if we buy the product, we also _____ (2) success and happiness. It is a subtle approach since it seeks to _______ (3) our secret dreams, and it is inescapable since advertising is ubiquitous. ________ (4) street billboards and catchy jingles on television bombard us from all sides. They brainwash us into _______ (5) that we can realize our ambitions quickly and easily. On the other _______ (6), defenders of advertising say that it is beneficial. Advertising is _______ (7). Advertisements tell us about useful new products. They brighten our lives with color and music. They increase _______ (8), stimulate industry and so keep prices down. Whether for or ______ (9) advertising, most people would agree that some kind of supervision body, appointed by the government or by the advertising industry _______ (10), is necessary to maintain standards of honesty and to discourage the more blatant types of misleading advertisements.

PART 2:

A. 21. adjudged 22. advantageous 23. affectionate 24. aflame
25. federalism 26. feedback 27. fictitious 28. misdiagnosis
29. requisitioned 30. empowered

B. 31. globalisation 32. conversely 33. productive 34. encourage
35. applicants 36. interesting 37. employers 38. instruction
39. graduates 40. educational

PART 3:

1. All the seats for the concert on December 14th have been sold./ booked.
2. By the time she finished reading the book, Mary knew what the answer was.
3. Nobody who was at the meeting will say anything to the press.
4. Day in , day out it's the same routine in my job.
5. What most irritates me about him is his clothes.
6. Will you please keep me company for a while ?
7. He lost his temper because we all disagreed with him .
8. She isn't really cut out for teaching.
9. I never occurred to me to go by train. / that I could go by train./ The thought of going by train never occurred to me.
10. In all probability he will come/ is coming. /. There is a high / strong probability that he will come.

LẦN XVI – NĂM 2010

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

PART 1: MULTIPLE - CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B

B. READING COMPREHENSION

11. C 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. B
21. B 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. D 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. D

C. GUIDED CLOZE

31. A 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. A 37. D 38. C 39. B 40. D

PART 2: WRITTEN TEST

A. VERB FORM / TENSE (10 points)

1. Stayed 2. Has been raining 3. To have been fiddling
4. (should) be improved 5. Have gone 6. Must have been speeding
7. Having been ordered / being ordered 8. Is always entering
9. Married 10. Marry 11. Has arrived
12. Has been given 13. Constructed 14 Is sinking
15. Have gradually eroded 16. Are assaulting 17. Making
18. To avoid 19. Have been brought in 20. Expected

B. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

1. Brought on 2. Blacked out 3. Putting across 4. Broke through
5. Step down 6. Passed over 7. Dreaming…away 8. Closed off
9. Pack in 10. Bear up 11. Since 12. On
13. To 14. On 15. Until 16. In
17. With 18. In 19. In 20. To

C. OPEN CLOZE: Fill each blank space with <u>ONE</u> appropriate word, the first one is done for you as an example. (20 points)

1. True 2. To 3. Few 4. Exception
5. Likely 6. Until 7. Frequency 8. Upper
9. To 10. But 11. To 12. Inform
13. Along 14. Permission 15. Thumb 16. Wear
17. Attention 18. To 19. Instead 20. breaking

D. WORD FORMATION

1. Criminologist 2. Objectionable 3. Depopulation 4. Beautifier
5. Uninhabitable 6. Uncompromising 7. Paranormal 8. Renewed
9. Overexposure 10. Intercollegiate 11. Successive 12. Inundated
13. Dusty 14. Metaphysical 15. Visions 16. Disposed
17. Critically 18. Artfulness 19. Aesthetically 20. Skillfully

E. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Two men stole the old lady's handbag.
   The old lady was ***robbed of her handbag.***
2. One of our philosophers is supposed to have said this. (ATTRIBUTED)
   This (saying) is attributed to one of our philosophers.
3. The minister gave no precise figures about the casualties.
   The minister didn't go ***into details about the casualties.***
4. He threatened the officers with violence.
   He made ***threats of violence against the officers.***
5. A government official leaked the story to the world press. (WIND)
   The world press got wind of the story from a government official.
6. Fares will be very likely to go up again this autumn.
   It looks ***as if fares will go up again this autumn.***
7. He's becoming very successful. (PLACES)
   He's going places.
8. They're faced with the choice of two alternatives. (HORNS)
   They're on the horns of a dilemma.
9. Owen is a good player but Rooney is better.
   Very good ***as/though Owen is as a player, Rooney is better.***
10. The president's bodyguards stood behind him watching.
   Watchfully standing behind the president were his bodyguards.

F. ERROR IDENTIFICATION:

In the following passage there are 10 (ten) errors. Identify and correct them.

1. Attached (line) → joined
2. Does (line) → makes
3. Opponent (line) → opponent's
4. Up (line) → to
5. From (line) → in
6. It (line) → which
7. In (line) → at
8. Sorely (line) → only
9. Purposeless (line) → purposeful
10. Them (line) → it

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG - BÌNH DƯƠNG

PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY. (10pts)

A. 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A
B. 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20pts)

Reading 1: 11. D 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. D
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. D 20. D

Reading 2: 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. D
26. C 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. B

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

31. C 32. A 33. B 34. B 35. C 36. A 37. B 38. D 39. C 40. D

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts).

1. did/would not keep 2. playing 3. is
4. knowing 5. will work / is working 6. would taste
7. had added 8. were not raining 9. would be
10. will not regret 11. spending 12. modernizing
13. gets 14. sells 15. would have gone
16. had 17. did not want 18. turned
19. came 20. should be admitted

II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS. (10pts)

1. up 2. off 3. down 4. over 5. apart 6. up 7. up 8. over
9. Up 10. to 11. for 12. out 13. down 14. on 15. in 16. to
17. in 18. up 19. for 20. in

III. WORD FORMS. (20pts)

A. 1. poisonous 2. scholar 3. indecisive 4. burial 5. partiality
6. defaced 7. outspoken 8. disheartened 9. armistice 10. creditable
B. 1. formula 2. youngsters 3. personal 4. prospect 5. discouraged
6. countless 7. advisable 8. journal 9. unimportant 10. reference

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (10pts)

only (line 2); then (line 3); been (line 4); up (line 5); both (line 6); had (line 8); as (line 10); out (line 12); of (line 13); itself (line 14)

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST. (20pts)

1. hardly/ scarcely 2. it 3. from/ of
4. true/ certain/ undeniable/ unquestionable 5. confined/ restricted
6. on 7. will/ can/ may/ might/ could
8. after 9. reading/ with/ enjoying
10. ought 11. effect 12. no/ little
13. need/ desire 14. however 15. Nor
16. to 17. possibly/ just/ simply/ only
18. when/ as/ after/ before 19. someone/ somebody 20 when

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20pts)

1. If only I had not taken on extra work.
2. What the politician was saying fell on deaf ears lat night.
3. We are running/getting low on our supplies of firewood.
4. My son was not mixed up in the robbery, I can assure you.
5. The Wrights don't have much money to make ends meet.
6. Cooking for five hungry children is no fun/ gives me no pleasure.
7. The less time my boss has, the better he works.
8. It is open to question/doubt/speculation (as to) whether Jones will get the job.
9. It had been alleged that members of the team had taken/ were taking/took drugs.
10. But for his father's early retirement, Richard would not have taken over the family business.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C
2. 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Passage 1:
1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

Passage 2:
1. B 2. C 3.C 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. B

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts)

1. are … feeling/ think 2. have been training
3. are always leaving 4. is going to have
5. would decorate 6. lived
7. don't really expect/ smells 8. have been doing

II. PREPOSITION/ PHRASAL VERBS

1. towards 2. to 3. to 4. from 5. to
6. on 7. up 8. in 9. up 10. through

III. VOCABULARY (20pts)

1. 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C
7. A 8. A 9. C 10. A
2. 1. indestructibility 2. comparatively 3. unequalled 4. attention
5. favoured 6. decorative 7. exploitation 8. unprecedented
9. economic 10. captivated

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. B
7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. using/ analyzing 2. came 3. extracts/ sounds/ utterances
4. faced/ tackled/ considered/ solved 5. those 6. pay
7. Nor 8. make 9. switch 10. being

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. No matter what their score in the compatition is, all the children will receive a prize.
2. The inspector was the only person that didn't wear uniform.
3. His conviction for fraud cost the trainer his licence.
4. At no time has the English language been in a state of change.
5. It didn't take Bill long to find a new job.
6. You won't get that sort of camera for less than £500.
7. Knowledge of the details is restricted/ limited to the managing director.
8. He made threats of violence against the officers.
9. Some businessmenalienate themselves from their families by spending too much time on their work.
10. It was the discovery of an enormous hole over the South Pole that made people become aware of the damage of the ozone.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THOẠI NGỌC HẦU - AN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

I. PHONOLOGY

1. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D
2. 6. A 7. D 8. C. 9. B 10. B

II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 pts)

Reading 1: 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A
Reading 2: 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I.1

1. being asked 2. have been speeding 3. did she shed 4. Convinced
5. had been 6. be started 7. blowing 8. failing
9. was gone 10. was having

I.2

1. were accomplished 2. to cover 3. was going 4. had
5. added 6. encouraging 7. being spoken
8. were transferred 9. produced 10. remains.

II.1. Fill in each numbered blank with a correct preposition.

1. to 2. over 3. from 4. to 5. around
6. for 7. into 8. with 9. of 10. on

II.2. Fill in the missing particles in these sentences.

1. on 2. with 3. out 4. away 5. up
6. across 7. down 8. through 9. back 10. against

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU - ĐẮK LẮK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B
2. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A

II.

Reading 1:
1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. D

Reading 2:
1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS

1. was cycling 2. had decided 3. had been 4. knew
5. had managed 6.were wondering 7. had made 8. had planned
9. had forgotten 10. had rained 11. ended up 12. were riding
13. skidded 14. fell off 15. realized 16. had broken
17. caught 18. weren't expecting 19. had gone 20. spent

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. up 2. for 3. out 4. in 5. to
6. with 7. off 8. to 9. about (of) 10. about (of)
11. to 12. about (for 13. of 14. to 15. to
16. between 17. up 18. down 19.up 20. on

III. WORD FORMS

1. 1. breathlessly 2. thoughtless 3. belief 4. accordance
5. denial 6. inaccuracies 7. boredom 8. solution
9. unpolluted 10. commercialized

2.
1. invariably 2. pressure 3. excessive 4. essential 5. retailers
6. centrally 7. illogical 8. unavoidable 9. criticism(s) 10. efficiency

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

l. 2. as l. 3: the l. 4: the l. 5: a l. 6: to
l. 7: so l. 11: make l. 13: that l.12: themselves l. 14: as

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Passage 1

1. flocks 2. but 3. warm 4. One 5. shelter
6. together 7. second 8. that 9. During 10. evening

Passage 2

1. at 2. able 3. close 4. these 5. fact
6. infancy 7. fed 8. form 9. s control 10. themselves/it

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1.
1. Political disintegration can be based on criteria like language or tribe.
2. Language group conflicts may persist beyond the situation from which they originated.
3. It is not open to question whether John will get the job or not.
4. You won't be able to get a house in that district for under $ 100.000.
5. Alan's illness was caused by his working hard at the office.

2.
1. After six-year relationship, Martha and Billy have decided to tie the knot.
2. Someone has run off with our luggage!
3. I simply must know the answer.
4. The world press got wind of the story from a government official.
5. Building societies will not be able to rest on their laurels.

TRƯỜNG THPT QUỐC HỌC HUẾ – THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. A. 9. D 10. B

II. READING

Passage 1: 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

Passage 2: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B
6. B 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ps)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS

1. were hardly seated 2. was wondering 3. was heard 4. came
5. was trembling 6. licked 7. explained 8. employed
9. am saving 10. bringing 11. wasn't stealing 12. borrowing
13. sharpened 14. turning 15. have just come 16. concern
17. be related 18. sniffing 19. won't have 20. stays

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS. (10ps)

1. with 2. on 3. of 4. up 5. by
6. for 7. to 8. within 9. off 10. up
11. on 12. at 13. after 14. at 15. in
16. at/on 17. in 18. up/to 19. of 20. in

III. WORD FORMS

A. 1. abnormalities 2. solar, tidal 3. pseudo-intellectual
4. landscape 5. deformity 6. counter-productive
7. non-renewable 8. malpractices 9. preconceived
10. non-appearance

B. 1. conference 2. loneliness 3. difficulty/difficulties
4. persistent 5. outside 6. conditioning
7. pre-disposition 8. self-conscious 9. thought
10. partly

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Find out and underline 10 mistakes in the following passage.(10ps)

Simply be bilingual does not qualify anyone to interpreting. Interpreting does not merely a mechanical process of converting one sentence in language A into a same sentence in language B. Rather, it is a complex art in that thoughts and idioms which have no obvious analogues from tongue to tongue - or words which have multiple meanings - must quickly be transformed in many a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressing to the listener.

There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and consecutive, each requires separate talents. The former, sitting in an isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting that a foreign-language speaker says as he says it - actually a sentence afterwards. Consecutive interpreters are the one most international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for smaller meetings without sound booths, headphones, and another high-tech gear.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Part 1:

1. for 2. would 3. kind 4. Nor
5. account 6. what 7. hoping/intending 8. set
9. leapt/jumped/fell 10. did

Part 2:

1. more 2. set 3. this 4. mirror 5. in
6. without 7. them 8. especially 9. to 10. make

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. So long as the examiner can read your handwriting he will accept your answer.
2. The exhibition has not been so well attended this year.
3. He shouldn't have been so savagely criticised for his efforts to find a solution.
4. It is at Mr. Foster's request that I am writing this letter to you.
5. Julia soon pulled herself together and explained her problem.
6. I don't think this record will ever catch on.
7. Mike never shrinks from making tough decisions as a manager.
8. It is out of the question (for me) to have/ get supper ready by eight o'clock.
   There is no question of supper being ready by eight o'clock.
9. I do not/ cannot see any advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
   I (can) see no advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
   As far as I can see, there is no advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
   As I see it, there is no advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
10. Please make allowances for Jane's poor typing: she's only been learning for a month.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỲNH MẪN ĐẠT - KIÊN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

Part 1:

1. C. brook 2. C. angle 3. A. breach 4. B. squall 5. D. squirt

Part 2:

1. B. employee 2. A. introduce 3. D. administrative
4. A. facsimile 5. C. interlace

II. READING COMPREHENSION

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. B

III. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I.

Part I:

1. should not have said 2. need not have bought
3. left, lying 4. advertised, (should) be banned
5. to have left 6. has been moved, was sent 7. had not told

Part II:

1. hidden 2. known 3. is located
4. was first discovered 5. was conducting 6. made
7. is floating 8. trapped 9. have survived
10. are looking / have been looking

II. 1. to 2. against 3. off 4. on 5. over
6. against 7. with 8. into 9. down 10. into
11. down 12. out 13. up 14. across 15. out
16. in 17. off 18. out 19. up 20. in

III. WORD FORMS

Part I:

1. breadth 2. indecisive 3. diabetic 4. consulting
5. unfashionable 6. maladministration 7. microfilm 8. shipment
9. conscientious 10. megahertz

Part II:

1. uninhabitable 2. exceed 3. unaided 4. engineer
5. unperturbed 6. civilizations 7. pioneering 8. highlights
9. democracy 10. legislation

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. flopping on → flopping down 2. Also → Nor
3. in spite of → in terms of 4. in rest → at rest
5. it is so → it is as 6. Having relaxed → Being relaxed
7. more than → rather than 8. today → today's
9. feeling alone → let alone 10. That → What

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST

Part I: 1. everything 2. Yet/But 3. without 4. in 5. What
6. by 7. Another 8. and 9. this/that 10. could

Part II: 1. little 2. that 3. In 4. worth 5. nothing
6. come 7. too 8. can/may 9. As 10. what

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Impressed as we were by the new cinema but we found it rather expensive.
2. He could not possible have taken the money by mistake.
3. There have been (very) few sightings/reports of the Yeti at this altitude.

4. The singer had very little money when he died, which surprised everyone.
5. He gave us his word he would come.
6. She has no option but to do what you ask.
7. She was tickled pink with her new car.
8. Alison bought the big house with a view to opening a hotel.
9. The concert will be held indoors in the event of the rain.
The concert will be an indoor event in case of / should it / if there is rain.
10. The sales director kept/left his/the staff (completely/totally) in the dark about the new marketing post.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT - QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

2. 1. A 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. D

II. ERROR IDENTICATION

1. D → of an ellipse
2. B → a day
3. C → its
4. D → extremely tiny
5. D → any other
6. D → loss
7. C → make it different
8. C → variety
9. A → No
10. A → Nitrogen

III. 1. D 2. A 3. E 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. E 8. B 9. B 10. C

IV. 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A

V. 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A

VI.

Reading 1:

1D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

Reading 2:

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. C

VII. 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. 1. will
2. chances
3. may/ will
4. well/ likely
5. tempted/ inclined/ obliged/ compelled/ driven
6. certain/ sure/ bound
7. distinct/ definite/ strong
8. may/ will
9. has/ needs/ ought
10. doubt/ question
11. do/ can
12. needn't/ won't
13. obligation
14. probability
15. possibility/ chance
16. all/ both/ certainly/ probably
17. well
18. even/ just/ easily/ well
19. essential
20. hopefully

II.

1. 1. domesticated 2. senseless 3. central 4. muscular
5. uneconomical 6. terrors 7. unfaithful 8. unrecognizable
9. disconnected 10. unconvincing

2. 1. deceptive 2. contender 3. allegedly
4. traumatized/ traumatised 5. babysitters 6. unconventional
7. assignments 8. colourful 9. survivor 10. joy

III. 1. Their personal feeling of degradation was inevitable.
Their feeling personally degraded was inevitable.
2. The admission that unemployment was inevitable was something nobody cared for/ cared to make.
3. It is not at all likely that they will have any work to offer me in the foreseeable future.
4. We spend the remainder/ rest of the evening sitting in front of the telly/ television.
5. It was doubted whenever they (still) had (retained) the capacity and motivation to work.
6. The Government's decision to invest in micro-electronics stems partly from fear.
7. Orwell says that he paid only four pence for a visit to a film in Wigan in the thirties.
8. The term 'supplementary benefit' has been substituted for 'public assistance', though the means test is the basis of both.
9. The Social Security pamphlet told me all about the benefits I was entitled to/ to which I was entitled.
10. Kevin inferred from the official's tone that there was no likelihood of his getting work.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG - LÂM ĐỒNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Part 1.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C

Part 2.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B
11. D 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. B 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. A

Part 3.

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

Part 1.

A. 1. is being delivered, has not been damaged
2. (should) be recalled
3. had known, would arrive/ were arriving, would have come
4. should have spent
5. did I realize, had left
6. to be

B. 1. saw/ had seen 2. was working
3. Having washed 4. had just landed
5. had been experiencing 6. would take/ was going to take
7. didn't arrive 8. had been sitting
9. was going to leave/ was leaving/ would be leaving
10. would be/ was going to be

Part 2.

A. 1. into 2. back 3. off 4. about 5. into
6. into 7. by 8. from, to 9. to

B. 1. playing up 2. grow on 3. laid down 4. put…off 5. go round
6. set in 7. set upon 8. run over 9. turned out 10. asking after

Part 3.

A.
1. notoriety 2. heightened 3. pronouncement 4. turn-over
5. cannibalized 6. secrecy 7. breakage(s) 8. discourteous
9. validated 10. downpour

B.
11. guaranteed 12. Costing 13. fitted 14. uninterrupted 15. luxurious
16. equipped 17. running 18. breathtaking 19. sunset 20. permission

Part 4.

1. like → as 2. on → up 3. where → whose 4. made → won
5. or → and 6. novel → novels 7. social → socially 8. another → other
9. children → children's 10. some → any

Part 5.

CLOZE TEST 1
1. to 2. more 3. by 4. then/ and 5. in/ with
6. had 7. not/ hardly/ barely 8. off 9. causing 10. its

CLOZE TEST 2
11. advent 12. much 13. But 14. watched 15. with
16. outnumber 17. protest 18. no 19. by 20. against

Part 6.

1. Under the cover of darkness, the soldiers entered the castle.
2. Given his medical history, this patient's condition is rather worrying.
3. So young is a child of his age to be deceitful.
4. Not only did Paul smash a window, but he also damaged the television.
5. Your empty promises will cut no ice with her.
6. He is making a name for himself as an interviewer.
7. The station is within (easy) walking distance of the hotel.
8. I hasn't sunk in yet that I (have) won this race.
9. Let's get this job over with as soon as possible.
10. This TV programme bears a strong resemblance to the one I saw last month.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH - PHÚ YÊN

Part A

I. A. 1. D 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A
B. 11. D 12. A 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. B

II.

A. 21. B 22. D 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. A 30. C
B. 31. B 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. A 36. D 37. A 38. A 39. C 40. A
41. B 42. C 43. A 44. C 45. A
C. 46. A 47. C 48. D 49. C 50. B

Part B

I. 51. had always been 52. had heard 53. arrived 54. had been feeling
55. had come 56. had walked
57. had already discussed - had phoned - felt - hadn't waited
58. V 59. don't ask 60. does… start 61. I get
62. V 63. V 64. I fly 65. I receive

II. 66. by 67. for 68. by 69. for 70. about 71. for / of 72. for
73. at 74. of 75. with 76. by 77. of 78. for 79. of

III. 80. descend to 81. look to 82. hold out 83. sets out
84. stick to 85. take down 86. take …….off 87. tore ……..up
88. turn him out 89. wear off 90. cut in

IV. 91. However 92. Firstly 93. Furthermore 94. therefore
95. Thirdly 96. Although 97. In addition 98. If
99. as a result 100. Nevertheless

V. 101. assorted 102. aggravating 103. precariously 104. witticisms
105. energetic 106. preconceived 107. breakthrough 108. philanthropy
109. placidly 110. disorganizing

VI. 111. memory 112. little 113. average 114. exceptional
115. highly 116. poor 117. encourage 118. method
119. heart 120. colours

VII. 121. which they → which 122. injure → cure
123. in the recent years → in recent years 124. possibly → possible
125. they recommended → recommended 126. are used → used
127. has once become → has become 128. beneficially → beneficial
129. involve → involves 130. finding → find

VIII. 131. though 132. refer 133. carried 134. suffered 135. view
136. ability 137. of 138. facts 139. like 140. wonders

IX.

A. 141. I derive a lot of pleasure from collecting stamps.
142. This (saying) is attributed to one of our philosophers.
143. I can't put up with your constant complaining.
144. Martin promised to baby-sit but let me down.
145. The news about the bank robbery spread through the whole town like wildfire.

B. 146. The old wooden floor gave way under their weight.
147. The final version is quite different from the initial draft.
148. What you have been saying is quite irrelevant.
149. It is open to question as to whether Jones will get the job.
150. John was supposed to be here at 8.00 but he's late.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - QUẢNG NAM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I.

A. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

B. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. B

Reading 2.

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. D

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS

A. 1. moderate/ should moderate 2. to know 3. should have informed
4. have been working 5. is being redecorated 6. had known
7. could/ would have bought 8. to be pulled 9. is produced
10. kidnapped

B. 1. took 2. have arranged 3. grew up
4. have already wanted 5. offered 6. have just heard
7. have stopped 8. told/ have told 9. accepted
10 have been hopping

II. PREPOSITIONS

A. 1. (at) : at your discretion = as you wish
2. (by) : by appointment = an appointment have been made.
3. (for) : for convenience = to make things easier
4. (in) : in the balance = in a dangerous situation
5. (within)
6. (of) : of concern (to) = important
7. (off) : off duty = free
8. (on) : on account of = because of
9. (under) : under control = controlled
10. (with) : with regard to = about

B. 1. of/ in 2. in/ of 3. through 4. with 5. back

6. in 7. to 8. by 9. against 10. with

III.

A. 1. implication 2. product 3. inescapable 4. catchy
5. easily 6. beneficial 7. informative 8. brighten
9. appointed 10. misleading

B. 1. sleeplessness 2. unmanageable 3. impurity 4. refreshments
5. possessions 6. inhabitants 7. deadly 8. disadvantages
9. prevention 10. unproductive

IV. 1. while - when 2. it - there 3. anyone - someone
4. because - although 5. like - as 6. if - though / although
7. a soup - the soup 8. at - in 9. within - in
10. told - said

V.

A. 1. ago 2. had 3. of 4. larger 5. living
6. for 7. much 8. or 9. what 10. in

B. 1. at 2. Who 3. themselves 4. Whose 5. the / this
6. can 7. in / with 8. as / because / since 9. getting 10. away / out

VI.

A.

1. It was not until he was nearly 30 year olds that he passed his driving test.
2. Had stockbrokers known that the company was not making a lot of profit they wouldn't have invested in it/bought its shares.
3. Not only are developed countries affected but also third-world countries in the financial crisis.
4. He greatly regretted that he didn't have time / not having (enough) time / to visit all places of interest in London when he was there last year.

B.

1. His disability / lame/ legs being cut off did not/could not prevent him from competing in the Olympic Games and winning a medal.
2. It suddenly dawned on them that they were on the verge of a bankrupt.
3. Most salaried people haven't been able to /cannot cope with the rocketing prices.
4. We must come to terms with the fact that we have not made much progress in the struggle against poverty.
5. I bought it on the spur of the moment.
6. She's very fussy about the kind of hotels she stays in.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

I. 1. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C
2. 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B

II.
1. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. B
2. 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

3.

1. nonexistent 2. misdiagnosis 3. requisitioned
4. launderette 5. inexhaustible 6. criminologist
7. enthronement 8. commemorates 9. imprisonment
10. impressionable

4.

1. had been wanting 2. must have been damaged 3. has been
4. polished 5. had been shopping 6. have been looking
7. will have to be done 8. have been telling 9. can't have been
10. to have gone

III.

1. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. A

2. 1. article 2. increasing 3. taste 4. intact 5. leisure
6. mention 7. less 8. who 9. admit 10. remind

IV. 1. John doesn't feel up to going out.
2. We don't hold out much hope for the missing climbers.
3. I think that my boss has it in for me.
4. Margaret came in for most of the blame.
5. Nothing that anyone did would have prevented the problem of arising.
6. The tourists were none the worst for their experience in the train crash.
7. Ever since (he had) his accident Mike has been unable to make decisions.
8. It was the lack of medical facilities that caused the death of many people.
9. Urgent action must be taken to solve the problem of homelessness.
10. Without Tony's interference, everything would have gone smoothly yesterday.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

A.

I. A. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A
B. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

II. ***Reading 1:***
1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. A

Reading 2:
1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A

III. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. A

B. I.

1. was cycling 2. had decided 3. had gone 4. knew
5. had managed 6. were wondering 7. had made 8. had planned
9. had forgotten 10. had rained / had been raining 11. ended up 12. were riding
13. skidded 14. fell off 15. realized 16. had broken
17. caught 18. were not expecting 19. had gone 20. spent

II.

1. at 2. of 3. of 4. to 5. after
6. to 7. under 8. of 9. up 10. for
11. up 12. in 13. in 14. from 15. by

III.

1. 1. by-pass 2. derailed 3. under-staffed
4. handful 5. non-appearance 6. pre-conceived
7. eyeful 8. counter- productive 9. deformity
10. pseudo-intellectual

2.

1. accord 2. reduce 3. emissions 4. hurdles
5. implemented 6. mandatory 7. earlier 8. degraded
9. predicted 10. disastrous

IV. People have always painted their bodies. The reasons are many: religious ceremonial, or simply for decoration. In Brazil, the Kayapo Indians paint **to** teach other's bodies using the blue-black juice of the genipap fruit. An unpainted body can mean **so** that the person has no one who cares enough to do it. Other Indians regard **that** an unpainted person as naked. Sometimes body painting can be quite complicated because every colour and shape has a particular meaning. A popular design among the Thompson Indians in North America was to paint half the face red and the other half black; red **did** brought the warrior good luck, while black gave his enemy misfortune. In decoration for a religious occasion, the Australian Aborigines use **themselves** traditional colors and patterns and these are applied by a special person. For instance, when mourning, the mourners **they** are covered in white paint. Among the Nuba in the Sudan, body painting is art for art's sake: it has no religious meaning; it simply makes the body **quite** more

beautiful. In fact, as a man gets older and less attractive, he replaces paint by clothing. Also a man suffering illness or injury will wear clothes until he recovers. Throughout the world, **because** people like to decorate themselves according to their own custom, In the Western World there is a multi-million pound cosmetics industry with vast amount of money **which** being spent on advertising campaigns to persuade **the** men and women to buy cosmetics.

V.

Cloze-test 1

1. find 2. habit 3. less 4. little/ bit 5. under 6. yourself 7. time 8. within/ in 9. both 10. likely

Cloze-test 2:

1. about 2. other 3. no 4. another 5. those 6. only 7. like 8. despite/notwithstanding 9. under 10. go

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. Unless the weather picks up, the garden party won't take place.
2. I waited for him until 6.30 , at which point I gave up
3. The excuse for the declaration of war was the defence of their territorial rights.
4. We needn't have worried so much.
5. We decided on the spur of the moment to go away for the weekend.
6. She was speaking with her tongue in her cheek.
7. Their marriage has stood the test of time
8. By and large, we must pass this examination.
9. We want you to inform the ins and outs
10. You don't bite off more than you can chew.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH - HẬU GIANG

PART A

QUESTION 1

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A

QUESTION 2

Reading 1:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C

Reading 2:

11. B 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. D

QUESTION 3

21. A 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. A 26. D 27. B 28. A 29. A 30. A

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1

1. had died 2. to burn 3. chatting 4. hit,
5. stuck 6. had been 7. was intended 8. be boiled,
9. producing 10. was created

QUESTION 2

1. back down 2. acting up 3. caught on 4. done over
5. eased off 6. fall back on 7. getting at 8. hanging out
9. jazzing up 10. lay …. aside 11. across 12. at
13. for 14. in 15. on 16. on
17. over 18. to 19. under 20. over

QUESTION 3

A. 1. frenzy 2. witchcraft 3. blessed 4. phenomenon 5. coming,
6. untrue 7. denial 8. Fame 9. personally 10. isolating

B. 1. carers 2. easily 3. specific 4. current 5. instinct,
6. innate 7. view 8. acceptance 9. regarded 10. incorrect

QUESTION 4

Errors	Corrections
Regular	regularly
Others	other
Seriously	serious
Success	succeed
Assign	assignments
Progresses	progress
Advice	Advisor
Fail	failing
Remaining	remainder
Natural	Naturalisation

Question 5:

1. inventor 2. solved 3. teeth 4. free 5. lighter
6. zippers 7. weigh down 8. garment 9. product 10. tough
11. recruitment 12. another 13. determined 14. employment
15. employees 16. Unlike 17. applicants 18. reason
19. training 20. immediate

Question 6:

A. 1. was modest about his achievement at the college.
2. placed great emphasis on the importance of completing the assignment.
3. did the abolition of slave trading take place?
4. press speculation that the governor will resign.

B. 1. in the ocean 2. in disguise 3. of thumb

C. 1. welcome 2. smile 3. farewell

TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

A.

I.

Part 1: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B

Part 2: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A

II. *Reading 1:*

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

Reading 2:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

III. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. 1. will never forget 8. sweeping 15. to put
2. was given 9. was 16. to be loaded
3. had worn 10. looked 17. were sent
4. had never washed 11. had never cleaned 18. had obviously forgotten
5. was supposed 12. discovered 19. waiting
6. to control 13. scattered 20. to be moving
7. involved 14. didn't say

II. 1. in 2. about 3. on 4. in 5. from
6. of 7. for 8. of 9. in 10. to (with)
11. in 12. about 13. through 14. in 15. with
16. about 17. for 18. for 19. of 20. to

III. WORD FORMS

Part 1 1. irresistible 2. irrespective 3. inaccessible 6. indebted
7. affectionately 8. unlawful 4. independent 9. finalized
5. mentality 10. over-manned

Part 2

1. surface 6. pesticides
2. undrinkable 7. sewage
3. available 8. developing/underdeveloped
4. farming 9. humankind
5. contamination 10. wildlife

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. the law→ a law   2. in other measures → among other measures
2. rather than → other than   4. a Basque language → the Basque language
3. lingual → linguistic 6. tolerable → tolerant
4. reverse → reversal   8. along → but
5. usage → use   10. protests → protest

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. harmony 2. because 3. different 4. environment 5. write
6. discussion 7. all 8. past 9. many 10. settlements

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Charming as Tony is, I wouldn't trust him.
2. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.
3. As a result of the fire, a public inquiry was set up.
4. For the time being, this is our office.
5. This is utter nonsense!
6. The Foreign Secretary has been forced to step down.
7. The band's tour is in the balance.
8. The day turned out quite sunny after all.
9. Paul went to see the bank manager with a view to getting a loan.
10. The boy is the pain in the neck.

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – TP. ĐÀ NẴNG

A.

I. a. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B
b. 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. A
II. a. 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D
11. C 12. D
b. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T
III. 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C.

B.

I. 1. leave 2. would be 3. taking 4. not have gone
5. died- have smoked 6. feeling- were 7. belonging 8. separating
9. have 10. would be 11. having 12. being told
13. had listened 14. began 15. be warned
16. is always entering 17. had seen 18. was painted

II.
1. out 2. In - with - of - from 3. out 4. through - up - with
5. up 6. on 7. through 8. up
9. into 10. against 11. into 12. away
13. down 14. up 15. forward

III.
a. 1. acting 2. inspiration 3. hypocrisy 4. outlook
5. comparatively 6. immoral 7. partially 8. justify
9. overtook 10. immovable

b. 1. fires 2. determine 3. accelerate 4. combustion 5. elements
6. predicted 7. control 8. ecosystem 9. patterns 10. under

IV. 1. the 2. for 3. has 4. more 5. have
6. ✓ 7. ✓ 8. some 9. been 10. come

V.
a. 1. over 2. taken 3. large 4. leisure 5. technology
6. efficient 7. travel 8. world 9. before 10. unknown
b. 1. of 2. required 3. mouth 4. be/sound 5. made
6. which 7. had/ needed 8. what 9. again 10. by

VII.
1. I couldn't take my **eyes** off her.
2. I think the rain has set up for the day.
3. Noone who comes to the city **fails** to notice the beauty of its architecture.
4. He is **bound** to win the election.
5. Lucas is just working here for the time **being**.
6. We could always put you up for a few days, if necessary.
7. I don't think I feel up to playing football today.
8. I must see about having the kitchen repainted.
9. Julie must have grown out of biting her nails.
10. Ann was afraid the neighbours would look down on/ upon her for not having a washing machine.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU

PART A

I.
A. 1. C. troupe 2. D. often 3. C. alleged
4. B. manipulate 5. B. unsolicited
B. 6. B. amateurish 7. B. upset 8. B. executive
9. C. manoeuvre 10. A. trustworthiness

II.
Passage 1:
11. B 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. C
Passage 2:
21. C 22. D 23. D 24. B 25. B 26. D 27. D 28. C 29. C 30. B

III.
31. B 32. A 33. C 34. A 35. B 36. B 37. D 38. C 39. C 40. A

IV.
1. A (be) 2. C (ten types of) 3. D (himself) 4. C (other)
5. A (the largest) 6. A (differ from) 7. B (so that)
8. C (might) 9. B (help) 10. B (develops)

PART B

I. 1. may/might not have heard 2. may seem 3. can have
4. had never heard 5. had she found 6. to be
7. had their hopes been raised 8. should think 9. should have been living
10. have never got 11. to know 12. used to freeze/ would freeze

13. taken 14. judging 15. seeing
16. could/might/may have provoked 17. him to make
18. cutting 19. are alleged to have incited
20. to strike

II.

A. 1. on 2. of 3. in 4. with 5. on 6. in 7. on 8. in 9. on 10. on

B. 11. with 12. to 13. up 14. in 15. with
16. over 17. out 18. on 19. in 20. in

III.

A.

1. unemotional 2. fistfuls 3. wishful 4. honorary
5. invariably 6. lookout 7. theses 8. receptacles
9. foolhardy 10. instantaneously

B.

11. considerable 12. unsuccessful 13. failing 14. Desperate
15. exceptionally 16. impersonate 17. unbelievable 18. turns
19. brilliance 20. easily

IV.

1. whoever 2. matter 3. up 4. order 5. a/any
6. kept 7. what 8. with 9. without 10. grace

V. 1. Knowing that **nobody would help me, I decided to soldier on.**
2. There **was no/ not any vegetation whatsoever in** the area.
was nothing whatsoever growing in/ were no plants whatsoever growing in
3. Renewable energy resources **are preferable to** fossil fuels.
4. Gita's parents **put me at (my) ease with / made me feel at ease with** the warmth of their greeting
5. Upset as/though she was, **revenge was the last thing** on her mind
6. In the end, I **stopped short of telling her my real** feelings.
7. If Sally **were to get up early, she wouldn't need to eat her breakfast very quickly/bolt her breakfast down.**
8. Under **no circumstances will we ever do business** with that firm again
9. Little does **Selena know/realise/suspect how difficult/hard it will be/is** to find a parking place.
10. But that **soloist had given a wonderful performance, I wouldn't have enjoyed the concert.**

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - KHÁNH HÒA

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I.

A. 1. A. lie 2. B. synchronized 3. A. caps
4. A. sacrificed 5. B. weighed

B. 1. A. association 2. B. estimate 3. A. language
4. B. achievement 5. A. consider

II. A.

1. B. was angry about a lie that had been told?
2. A. enjoyed their schooldays?
3. B. sent a relative to a school they had attended?
4. C. failed to recognise a family member?
5. E. was rescued from a dangerous situation?
6. D. decided to consult a parent?
7. A. wanted the size of the family to increase?
8. B. was summoned to see someone in authority?
9. A. changed appearance in a way that upset people?
10. A. became aware of judgements being made by others?

B.

1. Before moving to Spain, the four people in the article
A. had ordinary jobs.
2. Les and Jo bought their land in an area where
B. many local people had left.
3. Les's method of working
B. is one he strongly believes in.
4. When Kevin and Tania lived in England they felt
D. what mattered was how much they earned.
5. What is the continued attraction of living in Spain for Kevin and Tania?
C. They want to be independent.

III.

1. D. picked 2. C. symptoms 3. C. recovery 4. A. contemplating
5. A. puts 6. B. hold 7. C. bitterly 8. A. condition
9. B. blame 10. C. build

B.

I. 1. had reached 2. were preparing 3. split up
4. decided 5. was-had been suffering 6. went
7. was looking 8. walked 9. was able to
10. continued 11. decided 12. had arrived
13. returned 14. left 15. had
16. thought 17. had gone 18. presumed
19. was staying - had stayed 20. knew 21. was missing
22. had decided 23. got 24. went 25. found

II.

1. … you've heard the background TO the story.
2. IN view OF this serious matter,…
3. … let her go on that training course AT her own expense.
4. The cottage is beautifully furnished and IN close proximity to the beach.
5. Chris isn't involved in the day - TO - day running of the business.
6. IN the face OF all the criticism from his colleagues,…
7. We need to keep an eye ON the timetable to make sure that…
8. The employees on strike despised the others FOR carrying on with their work.

9. Asthma is an illness characterised BY breathing problems and a tight chest.
10. The need to work harder to prevent job cuts was impressed ON the firm by the management.
11. Is that the best idea you can come UP with?
12. I hadn't seen her for ages but she eventually popped UP in Munich. ...
13. His TV show was pulling IN huge audiences.
14. ... I'll try to sort things OUT and call you back later.
15. Thieves walked OFF with two million dollars' worth of jewellery.
16. She would just sit in her chair, dreaming her life AWAY.
17. Since the President resigned, the economy has been IN freefall.
18. She's absolutely OVER the moon about her new job.
19. Childless herself, she'd shower my kids WITH toys.
20. You ought to try your hand AT portrait painting.

III. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

1. relatively	2. harshness	3. allegedly	4. unsuspecting
5. hazardous	6. unsurfaced	7. inhospitable	8. capricious
9. tendency	10. raging		

IV. ERROR CORRECTION (10 marks)

THE HISTORY OF BUNGEE JUMPING

0 (✓) Bungee jumping is a relatively recent sport and one which has become
0 very popular. However, few of people know of the origins of this risky sport,
1 **being** Bungee jumping was being inspired by the vine jumpers of Pentecost Island
2 ✓ in the Pacific Ocean Vanuatu group (formerly the New Hebrides). Each
3 **up** year, the men of the island's tribe construct up the huge wooden towers,
4 ✓ hundreds of feet high. They then carefully select vines from the jungle
5 **them** which they then tie them to their ankles before throwing themselves off
6 **so** the top of the towers. The length and age of the vines must be so carefully
7 **on** judged so that the vine stops their fall just as they hit on the ground. Inspired
8 **whose** by the islanders, whose modern bungee jumping was invented by members of
9 ✓ The Oxford University Dangerous Sports Club. Using a special nylon
10 **when** cord instead of vines, and dressed in their customary top hat and tails, when
11 ✓ they performed a four person simultaneous jump from the Clifton Suspension
12 **been** Bridge in Bristol on April 1st 1979. The D.S.C. has been performed many
13 ✓ other jumps, including one off the Golden Gate Bridge
14 ✓ A.J. Hackett opened the first commercial jump site in New Zealand.
15 **had** As part of the site publicity, Hackett had performed an astounding bungee jump from the Eiffel Tower right in the centre of Paris.

V. CLOZE TEST (20 marks):

1. which	2. very / pretty	3. most	4. even	5. for
6. given	7. many	8. from	9. coming	10. no
11. capable	12. being	13. majority	14. into	15. part / role

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

A.
1. ...of (the) company rules is / / of the company's rules is (considered) of (the) utmost
2. ...come to terms with the...
3. ...fell short of
4. has been brought in (by the government)
5. not in favour of the plans for

B.
1. It looks as if fares would go up again this Autumn.
2. Is there any possibility that Sally will come here.
3. I never had any / the intention to go / of going to the meeting.
4. Unless you watched / saw the program, you couldn't really understand their intention.
5. It has been suggested that income tax (should) be abolished

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HOÀNG LÊ KHA - TÂY NINH

A.

I.	1. B	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. D
II.	11. B	12. D	13. A	14. C	15. A	16. D	17. A	18. B	19. B	20. A
	21. A	22. C	23. D	24. B	25. B	26. D	27. C	28. D	29. C	30. B
III.	31. D	32. C	33. B	34. D	35. A	36. B	37. C	38. B	39. D	40. B

B. WRITTEN TEST (60 points)

I. ***Part 1:***

1. turned him down	2. kept touch with	3. grew up	
4. went out together	5. fell out	6. got on well with	
7. ran away from	8. let him down	9. moved in with	10. got to know

Part 2:

1. for	2. at	3. on	4. out	5. for / to
6. to / against	7. on	8. off	9. on	10. After

II. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. Astonishing	2. Overrated	3. Height	4. Enthusiasts
5. Indisputably	6. Breathtaking	7. Spectacular	8. Tropical
9. Awesome	10. surrounding		

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. Normal	→	Ordinary	2. If	→	when
3. are	→	move	4. inside	→	inside them
5. they	→	it	6. Other	→	Another
7. in	→	on	8. and	→	or
9. Painting	→	Paint	10. have	→	have a

IV. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. dull	2. matter	3. frighten	4. birds	5. use
6. notice	7. sight	8. frightened	9. still	10. round

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. It isn't necessary to finish this afternoon.
2. Helmets must be worn at all times when riding a motorcycle.
3. That car is beyond my means.
4. Peter was very lucky because he was let off.
5. Shame on you! Why did you say that to Jack?
6. It is likely she has found a new job.
7. I am not used to living in New York.
8. A number of people were delayed by the traffic jam.
9. Despite his ability to do the job, he wasn't given the position.
10. She turned his marriage proposal down.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG - GIA LAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. D

II.

Passage 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

Passage 2:

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B

III.

1.C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. A. 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. C.

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERBS TENSES AND FORMS

Put the appropriate forms / tenses of the verbs in brackets

1. are scored 2. will be told
3. was being ignored / had been ignored.
4. lie 5. are fed 6. is circled 7. are held
8. are circled 9. worshiped 10. have found. 11. to see
12. would you do 13. was stealing 14. felt 15. phoned
16. hadn't finished 17. got 18. windsurfing
19. has been / is called off 20. was always picking

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PARTICLES: *(10 points)*

Part 1

1. to 2. from 3. at 4. with 5. for
6. with 7. to with 8. over / through 9. out / out

Part 2

1. up 2. for 3. in 4. of 5. under
6. inside 7. to 8. down 9. At 10. in

III. WORD FORM: *(10 points)*

Part 1

1. presidential 2. unexplored 3. disorganised 4. humanitarian
5. initiative 6. deaden 7. imprisonment 8. uncooperative
9. Admissions 10. abnormalities

Part 2

(1) originally (2) fighters (3) violence (4) opponent
(5) inexpensive (6) youngsters (7) instructors (8) demanding
(9) strength (10) enjoyable

IV. THERE ARE 10 MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. Find and correct them.

0. fewer → few 1. enjoy → enjoyable
2. others → other 3. hero → heroes 4. a → the
5. must → can 6. complicating → complicated
7. hundred → hundreds 8. maybe → may be
9. of → on 10. programer → program

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

Passage 1:

1. for 2. and 3. is 4. from 5. has
6. being 7. derived 8. ago 9. to / into 10. of

Passage 2:

1. population 2. world 3. of 4. reaches 5. whose
6. decreased 7. control 8. births 9. fell 10. considered

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20 points)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Is his *knowledge of French good enough for him to work as a translator*?
2. The teacher shouted *to the boys to make less noise.*
3. If it should *happen that nuclear weapons are used, we are all doomed.*
4. Does your aunt *really need to be met at the station?*
5. This song *rings a bell*.
6. Don't *make a mountain out of a molehill*.
7. The procedure *is as follows*.
8. I was *lost for words*.
9. She is having second thoughts about marrying him now.
10. They will take age and experience into account when they decide the salary.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN ĐÌNH CHIỂU - ĐỒNG THÁP

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1: PHONOLOGY

Pronunciation

A. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C
B. 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D

Câu 2: READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

Reading 2:

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

Câu 3: GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. D

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 1: VERB TENSES

1. had seen	6. would stop
2. are being destroyed	7. has been working
3. will have forgotten - come	8. was just thinking/ have just been thinking
4. were coming - ran.	9. has made
5. asking - to do	10. will have been studying

Câu 2: PREPOSITION

1. with	5. about	9. on	13. at	17. for
2. from	6. with-about	10. about	14 at	18. bv
3. against/with	7. at	11. to	15. by	19. against
4. against	8. over	12. over/about	16. for	20. In

Câu 3: WORD FORM

1. alive	3. death	5. patiently	7. weakness	9. hopeless
2. suddenness	4. survivors	6. unconscious	8. attention	10. frightening

Câu 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. to	2. over	3. who	4. also	5. of	6. not	7. were	
8. √	9. the	10. from	11. √	12. it	13. how	14.by	15. √

Câu 5: OPEN CLOZE TEST

A.	1. apart	4. behind	7. as	10. wherever
	2. is	5. such	8. kind	
	3. them	6. unable	9. themselves	
B.	1. by	4. by / through	7. to	10. Having / Even
	2. most	5. of	8. own	
	3. addition	6. ever	9. times	

Câu 6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. So long as the examiner *can read your handwriting he'll accept your answer.*
2. Hard working *as he was, he was unable to make both ends*
3. Nothing but *a complete story would satisfy Mazy*
4. Throughout *his life, the beggar was very poor.*
5. *I haven't been in/had any contact with Paul for months.*
6. *It's the first time he's ever felt so embarrassed.*
7. *She was on the point of handing in her notice when the boss decided to promote her.*
8. *It's not the first time he has gone on a diet.*
9. *It's a long time since France won a gold medal in this sport.*
10. *He is bound to make it up to you for the damage he has done.*

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG - CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. A

II.

Passage 1:

11. C 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. D 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. B

Passage 2:

21. A 22. D 23. D 24. C 25. C 26. B 27. B 28. C 29. C 30. D

III. 31. D 32. A 33. B 34. D 35. D 36. B 37. A 38. A 39. A 40. D

B.

I.

1. was revealed	2. are employed	3. is being transferred
4. were we not informed	5. were only told	6. representing
7. are affected	8. knew	9. was asked
10. was being done	11. had been made	12. have been offered
13. has been made	14. to offer	15. was questioned
16. hadn't been told	17. had been promised	18. had been decided
19. has been asked	20. would be sent	

II.

Part 1:

1. up on	2. out	3. off	4. along	5. through
6. down	7. back	8. on	9. off with	10. off

Part 2:

11. at	12. of	13. down to	14. to	15. under
16. up with	17. in	18. in	19. to	20. beyond

III. WORD FORMS

Part 1:

1. pseudo-intellectual	2. counter-productive	3. non-appearance	
4. preconceived	5. self-explanatory	6. half-frozen	
7. half-expected	8. pro-strike	9. uncompromising	10. outspoken

Part 2:

11. infancy	12. institutions	13. exclusively	14. insight
15. disappearing	16. commitment	17. inaccessible	18. loneliness
19. immersion	20. undeniable		

IV.

1. about → due	2. due → imminent/ forthcoming/ impending
3. for → with	4. in → on
5. that → which	6. likely → going/ due
7. which → that	8. sure → unlikely
9. about → sure/ bound/ certain	10. about → with

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. Unfortunately	2. safety	3. corners	4. little
5. remain	6. participates	7. at	8. operate
9. monopoly	10. competition		

VI. 1. I am (completely/ totally) at a (total/ complete) loss to explain/ understand/ know/ account for (the reason) as to/ over (the reason) why Zoe resigned from her job.
2. The actor was given a standing ovation for his performance.
3. Is there any/ a likelihood/ possibility/ chance of my having a (private/ quiet) word with you?
4. At no point/ time/ stage did the police (actually/ ever) accuse Thomas of committing a crime.
5. There is total ban on your smoking anywhere in the factory.
6. It makes no difference to Jenny whether she comes to London on Monday or Tuesday.
7. Was there any improvement in the way the football team played/ performed last weekend?
8. The inspectors singled out the school library for criticism because of its poor lighting.
9. The author's book has/ includes/ contains/ gives/ is a vivid account of his childhood.
10. Can you cast/ shed/ throw some/ any light on how Jack made enough money to buy that new sports car?

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - VĨNH LONG

I. A. 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D
B. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A
II. A. 1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. D
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. T
III. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B

IV. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

1. returned 2. saw 3. had broken 4. was
5. was 6. were 7. had only just left 8. was still burning
9. had heard 10. had run 11. had helped 12. was
13. poured 14. wondered 15. had found 16. hoped
17. had been give 18. had died 19. hadn't had 20. hadn't like

V. 1. on - of 2. For 3. out 4. within
5. against 6. like- in 7. up with 8. without
9. with - to 10. with - without 11. from 12. on
13. down - with 14. about 15. through 16. on - for
17. in - with 18. off 19. up 20. from

VI. WORD FORMS (20 points)

A 1. inhospitable 2. misjudged 3. ingratitude 4. outspoken
5. impoverish 6. disrepair 7. dissimilar 8. confidentially
9. demoralized 10. interdependent

B 1. free 2. collecting 3. expertise 4. provides
5. watching 6. investment 7. shell 8. interest
9. permanent 10. originals

VII. MISTAKE CORRECTION (10 points)

1. advertisings - advertising 2. millions - million
3. seriously - serious 4. violent - violence
5. live - lives 6. an - the
7. principle - principally 8. themselves - them
9. revisions - reviews 10. what → which

VIII. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

A	B
1. team	1. made
2. when	2. roof
3. becoming	3. devices
4. foot	4.energy
5. able	5.installed
6. able	6. being
7. collecting	7. from
8. back	8. for
9. if / whether	9. not
10. always	10. ways

IX. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

A 1. No matter how intelligent you are, you should be careful about this.
2. It is easy for them to get used to swimming soon.
3. Despite my strong disapproval of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
4. You needn't have brought the umbrella along because it didn't rain.

B. 1. You should make an example of him so that others will be afraid to behave as he did.
2. I was disgusted at / by the way you spoke to your sister.
3. Jane stands a good chance of being promoted.

C. 1. I'll help you tidy up the room on condition that you give me a loan of your bicycle.
2. None of my cousins were at the airport to see me off.
3. Some of his photographs won prizes in competitions. Consequently, he thought of himself as a professional photographer.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN - CÀ MAU

A.

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. A

STRESSED SYLLABLE

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B

II. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C
III. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. 1. will take 2. go 3. have seen 4. has gone 5. will not let
6. will let 7. sees 8. will not hear 9. passes 10. has sold

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

11. had been lookinf 12. had been standing 13. imagined
14. had been waiting 15. had been walking 16. was getting
17. was growing 18. did not say 19 had been waiting 20 came

II. PREPOSITION

1. up	2. over	3. in	4. in	5. behind	6. up	7. on
8. from	9. with	10. in	11. Without	12. from	13. to	14. in
15. of	16. in	17. to	18 on	19. within	20. by	

III. WORD FORM

1. unreasonable	2. misundersood	3. awaken	4. sleeplessness
5. mountainous	6. reliable	7. carelessness	8. disapproval
9. applicants	10. effective	11. ashamed	12. childbearing
13. overslept	14. surprisingly	15. outlived	16. uncertainty
17. unemployment	18. carriage	19. unrepairably	20. worn

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. increased - increasing	2. particular - particularly
3. involve - involving	4. more - less
5. and - but	6. which - that
7. so - such	8. but - and
9. reducing - reduce	10. many - much

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Passage 1:

1. message	2. achive	3. exploit	4. Huge	5. believing
6. hand	7. informative	8. demand	9. against	10. itself

Passage 2:

11. doing	12. does	13. about	14. which	15. What
16. every/each	17. According	18. well	19. few	20. at

VI. WRITING

1. My friend talked me into going to the party in fancy dress.
2. We are on very good terms with our next-door neighbors.
3. You must have seen the thief's face because he ran right past you.
4. Jackson was banned from playing for the next two matches.
5. I wish I had paid much attention to the lecture
6. This solution is out of the question as far as we are concerned.
7. I'm going to be a fat cat when I grow up.
8. I'm never going to speak to Annie again. She made a monkey out of me in front of all my friends.
9. You'll have to pull your socks up if you want to pass your exams.
10. The full amount will have to be paid when you book.

LẦN XVII - NĂM 2011

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG - CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. D	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. D
6. A	7. D	8. A	9. A	10. C

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. C
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. C	13. D	14. D	15. A
16. B	17. A	18. D	19. B	20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ Passage 1 (10 points)

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. B

✍ Passage 2 (10 points)

1. A	2.B	3.B	4.D	5.B
6.D	7.C	8.A	9.B	10.D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. B
6. B	7. D	8. A	9. D	10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)

1. Were I not doing	6. (should) be presented
2. would be playing	7. to have been invited
3. has worked / has been working	8. (had) paid
4. returns	9. was told
5. won't have seen	10. had already been promised

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

1. away (turn sb away: bắt ai quay lại, turn (sb) back làm ai quay trở lại nơi ban đầu)
2. up with (come up with: to find or produce an answer, a sum of money, etc.; come up for)
3. along with (go along with = agree with)
4. off 5. down to
6. to (connected to sth: kết nối, connected with có liên quan tới)
7. off